

USAID/HONDURAS

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

April 2001

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 31, 2000
TO: Michael Deal, Acting AA/LAC
FROM: Timothy Mahoney, USAID/Honduras
SUBJECT: Submission of Honduras R-4 for Fiscal Year 2002

USAID/Honduras hereby submits its Results Review and Resource Request (R-4) for Fiscal Year 2003. This document provides a review of progress achieved over the last year, identifies areas that need additional attention over the next few years, and provides justification for resources requested as part of the normal budget process for FY-2003.

The performance of mission staff and USAID partners over the last year has been truly outstanding. We have tried to communicate what has been achieved under both the reconstruction program and our ongoing development assistance program in the r-4, but that framework is not conducive to highlighting extraordinary personal and organizational efforts. Field visits dramatically illustrate the tremendous reach and impact of the reconstruction program that continues to dominate our program. Throughout the country, work-crews are busy constructing hundreds of kilometers of roads, dozens of bridges and water-crossings, extensive water and sanitation systems, entire resettlement communities, vocational centers, and hundreds of classrooms. As a result of these exceptional efforts, **our accrued expenditures as of March 31 were \$11 million ahead of projections. USAID/Honduras has now exceeded expenditure targets for the last four quarters.**

We are now in the final dry season for reconstruction efforts, the prime period for construction, and implementation has ramped up for the final push through the end of this year. At this point we are expending an incredible \$17 million per month. Though most of the program is on track to finish by the end of this year, unforeseen contracting problems have delayed the start-up of the final group of water and sanitation projects. Completion of these activities is critical because they are key components of integrated systems and would leave us with "white elephants" if not finished, but it will take us past the December 31, 2001 deadline that was part of an informal agreement with the congress. The GAO has noted the importance of completing this work, therefore, we request your assistance in consulting with Congress and OMB regarding the additional time needed to complete this important reconstruction work.

Though over half of the reconstruction program remains to be implemented, much of **our focus has shifted to key areas of reform that will lay the groundwork for a more profound transformation in Honduras:** policies for economic growth, transparency, good governance, decentralization of power, and major reform in the justice, health, and education sectors. Policy dialogue on these issues is coordinated and amplified by a united and active G-12 donor coordination effort with continued focus on the Stockholm principles. The development of a comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative has also highlighted these transformation issues and brought various groups into an emerging consensus about priorities for the future. USAID has provided assistance in developing the Poverty Reduction Strategy and will also play an important role in financing key elements of its implementation.

This is an election year in Honduras and the next administration, entering office in early 2002, will be critical to the process of completing first generation reforms and starting the process of second generation reform. **USAID is well positioned to help the new administration define its policy agenda.** We have already begun a policy dialogue with the major party presidential candidates on various reform topics and they have demonstrated interest in learning more about these issues. USAID will join other donors to develop workshops to respond to this interest. Early in the new administration, USAID policy analysis efforts will engage the economic and social cabinets and the Congress in policy discussions about the most important issues facing the country and will provide analysis and support for the policy actions to address them.

To respond to major development challenges, the Mission plans to make several tactical and strategic adjustments. Last year, the Mission completed a major design for a new Health Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) to be implemented over a five year period. However, the current Mission Strategy period only extends to 2003. Therefore, **USAID/Honduras requests an extension of the Health Strategic Objective through December 2005** to allow USAID's partners to develop realistic, long-term proposals and implementation plans for their SOAG-funded activities. **The Mission also requests approval to change the direction of its environmental strategic objective to focus on the cross-cutting challenge of improved water resource management.** This change will significantly enhance the work USAID has already done with technology transfer to protect watersheds. Pervasive corruption and the need for major legal reforms continue to hinder economic growth and foreign investment. While USAID's focus on implementation of the reformed Criminal Procedures Code will produce important results, **the Mission requests more resources to begin to tackle issues such as corruption, more effective resolution of individual and business conflicts, and land titling.** **USAID/Honduras has also been working to identify geographic areas with significant growth potential and is developing a strategy to support decentralized growth in these areas.** This strategy will build on efforts to develop business development services in key secondary cities that have potential for rapid economic growth and have developed capable local government capacity through USAID's municipal development activities.

Hurricane Mitch dramatically changed the context for development in Honduras and the new directions already being implemented by the Mission imply major changes for the future of the USAID/Honduras program. We accept the need to get beyond the reconstruction efforts and **we intend to submit a new strategy in November 2002;** a parameters meeting next March should help orient that effort. In the meantime, USAID cannot afford to lose the opportunity presented by the HIPC-driven Honduran Poverty Reduction Plan and the arrival of a new administration. **With additional funds in the amount of \$9.5 million above the control levels in FY-2003 and with targeted inter-ventions, the Mission believes that it can effectively leverage the huge momentum that has grown out of the reconstruction efforts to promote a more profound and lasting transformation in Honduras.** We appreciate your support in this effort.

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Glossary

ABEDS	Alternative Basic Education Delivery Systems
AEIPI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
AIN	Integrated Community Child Health Program
AMHON	Honduran Association of Municipalities
ASHONPLAFA	Honduran Family Planning Association
BCG	Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin
BCH	Central Bank of Honduras
BEST	Basic Education and Skills Training Project
CADERH	Advisory Council for Human Resources Development
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
COPECO	Comité Permanente de Contingencias
CP	Congressional Presentation
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DCA	Development Credit Authorization
DGEC	Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censo
DOT	Department of Transportation
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment – Short Course
DPT	Diphtheria, Polio and Tetanus
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDUCATODOS	Education for All
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ESNACIFOR	National Forestry School
ETD	Environmental Threshold Decision
EU	European Union
EX-IM BANK	Export Import Bank
EXTENSA	Food Security Extension Project
FACACH	Federación Autónoma de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito de Honduras
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	Forestry Development Project
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEREMA	Maduro Foundation for Education
FFS	Health Promotion Foundation
FHIA	Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation
FHIS	Honduran Social Investment Fund
FIA	Financiera Industrial Agropecuaria
FINACOOOP	Finance Corporation for Agricultural Cooperatives
FINSOL	Financiera Solidaria Sociedad Anónima
FOPRIDEH	Federación de Organizaciones Privadas de Desarrollo
FSN	Foreign Service National
FUNDEMUN	Municipal Development Foundation
GAO	General Accounting Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOH	Government of Honduras

GTZ	German Development Agency
HEPF	Honduran Environmental Protection Fund
HG	Housing Guarantee
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Infectious Virus
HOGASA	Community Based Health Centers
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
ICASS	International Combined Support Services
ICITAP	International Investigate Training Assistance Program
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IEF	Index of Economic Freedom
IHSS	Honduran Social Security Institute)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFOP	Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional
INL	Internatiional Narcotics and Law Enforcement
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRM	Information Resource Management
LAC	Latin American and the Caribbean Bureau
LOP	Life of Project
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSES	Micro and Small Enterprises
NCSC	National Center for State Courts
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Ocean and Atmosphere Administration
NXP	Non-Expendable Property
OAS	Organization of American States
OE	Operating Expense
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPIC	Overseas of Private Investment Council
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PADF	PanAmerican Development Foundation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PM	Public Ministry
PMRTN	Master Plan for National Reconstruction
PODER	Rural Development and Employment Generation Project
PREDISAN	Preach & Heal
PROARCA	Central American Regional Environmental Project
PRODIM	Program for Development of Women and Children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RARE	Rare Center for Tropical Conservation
RD	Rural Development
REACT	Reactivation of Economy and Agriculture through Credit and Technology
RIG	Regional Inspector General
RUDO	Regional Urban Development Office
SANAA	National Water and Sanitation Authority
SDI	Strengthening Democratic Institutions

SINAPH	National System of Protected Areas of Honduras
SINEG	Plan for Monitoring the Reconstruction Activities
SO	Strategic Objective
SP	Special Prosecutors
STD	Sexually Transmitted
TA	Technical Assistance
TAP	Transitional Activity Proposal
TAS	Environmental Health Technicians
TB	Tuberculosis
TOM	Operation Maintenance Technicians
UMA	Municipal Environment Unit
UNAH	National University
UNAT	National Unit for Technical Support
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNITEC	Central American Technological University
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDH	United States Direct Hired
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey

OVERVIEW

Hurricane Mitch and the major reconstruction effort mounted in response have changed the context for development in Honduras and created new opportunities for fundamental development change. While U.S. assistance to Honduras is still heavily oriented toward helping the country recover from the devastation of the hurricane, much of the focus has shifted to critical transformation issues emerging from the reconstruction effort: economic growth, transparency, decentralization, and reform in the judicial, health and education sectors. USAID/Honduras is well-positioned to help seize opportunities for progress in fundamental reform in various sectors and the ground-work has been laid through a coordinated donor effort and ongoing USAID activities. USAID has a significant comparative advantage in addressing the challenges facing Honduras in the post-reconstruction era. Our request for additional resources in FY-2003 reflects our confidence that we can make a major contribution to transformation efforts.

Progress and Achievements - This has been a high performance year for USAID/Honduras. The \$293 million supplemental-funded Hurricane Reconstruction Program (HRP) is now moving into its second year and reaching full implementation. Infrastructure construction is now at its peak and throughout the country, work-crews are busy constructing hundreds of kilometers of roads, dozens of bridges and water-crossings, extensive water and sanitation systems, entire resettlement communities, vocational centers, and hundreds of classrooms. Expenditures are projected to remain at \$17 million per month for the balance of the calendar year. The program is making a comprehensive contribution to the reconstruction effort and has helped emphasize the need for a more profound transformation in Honduras. The Mission's regular DA program is also meeting expectations and complements the HRP, especially in supporting reform efforts important to the transformation and future development of Honduras. During this last year, the USAID/Honduras achieved significant results in several sectors:

Economic Reactivation -- During 2000 USAID-supported micro-finance institutions disbursed \$28.6 million to some 93,544 active clients, of which 79% were women. This represents 48% of the total micro and small enterprises in Honduras. Meanwhile, access to markets has been improved in areas affected by Mitch through the construction of over 608 kilometers of secondary roads under the HRP which will join over 375 communities connecting close to 2 million people with secondary cities and commercial centers.

Education: Support provided to the Ministry of Education, civil society, and business leaders helped develop consensus around a comprehensive long-term policy reform program. The EDUCATODOS program's curriculum was expanded to include the 7th grade and the outreach was increased to more geographic areas while the interactive radio math program also expanded significantly. In addition, 8 new vocational centers began full operation while work continues to build or refurbish over 500 classrooms.

Strengthening Rule of Law: For the first time in Honduran history, major, deep-seated reform in the Honduran justice system is underway. Justice sector institutions, with USAID assistance, developed a comprehensive plan to prepare for the implementation of the new Criminal Procedures Code. This code will move Honduras from its current archaic, corrupt and inefficient criminal justice system to an oral, adversarial system that is both transparent and efficient. A constitutional amendment that will reduce politicization in appointments to the supreme court received final ratification on April 6, 2001.

Municipal Development: Secondary cities, with USAID help, continued to make great strides in developing capacity to generate local revenue, invest in public services, and garner citizen participation. The GOH has shown a new willingness to discuss decentralization issues by reactivating the executive branch Decentralization Commission.

USAID's impact has been multiplied by the emergence of an active and united donor coordination effort that has been led by the U.S. for the last six months. The G-12 donor group created by the 1999 Stockholm consultative group meeting has developed an effective policy dialogue with the GOH and a working coordination effort through sector groups at the working level. The G-12 has taken very seriously its mandate to ensure the implementation of the Stockholm principles (decentralization, accountability/transparency, civil society participation, and reduction of social and environmental vulnerability) in the reconstruction process and has been very outspoken in advocating key reforms. The G-12 continues to play an active role in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and HIPC processes.

While the Mission has managed to stay on track to expend most of the \$293 million supplemental by the termination date, unforeseen contracting problems in the final group of water and sanitation projects have delayed the start-up of those projects. These critical projects can no longer be completed by the December 31, 2001 deadline. If the deadline is not extended for these specific activities, many of the investments to date will have been wasted because key components of these integrated systems will remain unfinished; for example, sewage treatment ponds will not have pumping stations to bring sewage to the ponds. USAID/Honduras is requesting additional time to complete these activities.

We are also convinced that more can and should be done to build on the work done under the reconstruction program. We have some major opportunities to solidify the impact of reconstruction activities and ensure the sustainability of those efforts if we can obtain follow-up funding. We have made requests for additional funding to take advantage of these opportunities in previous years and we continue to make that request for FY-2003.

Country Factors - Hurricane Mitch and the donor-led reconstruction effort have established an entirely new context for development in Honduras and USAID's work under the HRP has led to new insights regarding the development challenges facing the country. For example, whereas the Mission was phasing out its environmental portfolio, Mitch highlighted the fact that effective water management is a critical cross-cutting challenge that impacts on health, the environment, economic growth, and municipal development. Therefore, we are proposing a significant change in the future direction of the Mission's environmental portfolio to focus on water management. (See Annex)

The HRP also underscored the importance of economic growth as a critical factor in the reconstruction and to long-term poverty reduction in Honduras. To meet the objective of doing more than build back what was lost during the hurricane, but build it back better, Honduras needs to go beyond rehabilitation of infrastructure to improve the investment climate. This involves focusing on policies that promote broad-based economic growth, taking forceful action against corruption, reducing bureaucratic red-tape for investors, and improving the quality and access to services and markets.

The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC) presents a unique opportunity for Honduras to focus on these issues. In order to qualify for debt relief under the HIPC process, the GOH has developed a comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that will address many of these issues. Development of the Honduran PRSP benefited from USAID's technical assistance and an open process of discussion with the Honduran public, civil society and the donor community. The challenge now will be to implement the priority actions identified to achieve real poverty reduction and make the hard policy decisions required to bring about real reform.

Progress in many of these policy areas has been stymied by the political dynamics associated with elections scheduled for November of this year. The elections, however, also present an opportunity for USAID to help establish a stronger policy focus among the parties and to raise general awareness among civil society. Candidates have begun identifying policy issues and are seeking USAID assistance in developing policy platforms. The next administration will play a

critical role in addressing key reforms and USAID is uniquely positioned to help move the country forward in critical areas.

Prospects – The Mission recently held a management retreat to look at how to better integrate the program and gain synergies. Several integrating themes were explored that are being considered for discussion with Washington during the parameters setting meeting in 2002 for a new strategy the following year. The Mission is searching for ways to focus resources, develop cross-cutting initiatives that complement other USAID, donor and GOH activities, leverage resources, and expand the private-public partnerships that are envisioned under the Global Development Alliance. However, in the short term there is a more immediate need to address these transition issues that could dramatically impact the program during the development of a new strategy.

The potential impact of USAID/Honduras can be significantly increased with additional resources. While supplemental-funded activities have laid the groundwork for a fundamental transformation in Honduras, important follow-on actions must be taken to make the transformation a reality. Emerging reform movements in education, health, the justice sector, municipal governance and disaster management offer hope for major changes with far-reaching implications. However, considerable assistance is still needed to make these reforms a reality and to ensure that they are effectively implemented.

USAID needs to be in a position to take advantage of the windows of opportunity presented by both the HIPC-driven Poverty Reduction Plan and a new GOH administration to accelerate these changes. Therefore, USAID/Honduras is requesting an additional \$9.5 million above the control level. Without this level of additional funding, the prospects for influencing these changes is greatly reduced.

SO Text for SO: 522-001 Economic Reactivation Meeting the Needs of the Poor

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-001

Objective Name: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened

40% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

A return to healthy economic growth rates and a commitment to develop and implement a Poverty Reduction strategy suggest that policy efforts are on track, however, serious problems persist and important policy reforms are still pending. Access to services and markets has expanded for small and micro-entrepreneurs and policy changes open up new possibilities.

The Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative has focused donor attention on poverty reduction, the foremost long-term economic challenge facing Honduras. Economic growth rates over the past decade only slightly exceeded population growth and did little to reduce poverty that affects some 66% of Hondurans and is especially acute in rural areas. Hurricane Mitch dealt a major setback to movement toward the vigorous growth rates that are required to reduce poverty. A World Bank study estimates that, at current population growth rates, economic growth of 8% per year for 25 years would be required to double the income of the poorest 20% of Hondurans. A primary constraint to achieving the kind of investment and employment generation required for this level of economic growth and real poverty reduction is an unfavorable policy environment and investment climate: an overvalued currency, lack of credit, high commercial interest rates, deficient infrastructure (electricity, communications, and roads), weak legal institutions, a low level of education and productivity of the workforce, corruption, and burdensome bureaucratic obstacles. Small and micro entrepreneurs (SMEs) and producers often do not have equitable or sufficient access to markets and information to respond adequately to market forces.

USAID activities to promote economic growth and poverty reduction are focused on 1) providing analysis and support for policy reforms that will improve the investment climate and create a policy environment conducive to growth and 2) expanding access to markets and services for small and micro businesses and producers.

Key Results:

Agricultural and forestry product exports increased to \$730 million in 2000, 22% above the target of \$595 million. Private investment reportedly fell 6% in real terms in 2000, partially attributed to lower than expected housing construction due to high interest rates. The number of small and micro enterprises (SMEs) receiving financial services increased significantly though the

delinquency rate among micro-finance institutions (MFIs) increased. In the policy area, the GOH developed the preliminary Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP), a key requirement for receiving debt relief from the HIPC initiative. If Honduras meets the requirements for inclusion in the HIPC initiative, it could receive debt relief of up to \$1.1 billion in nominal terms. Also, after more than three years of deliberations, the GOH passed a law that will allow MFIs to accept deposits and develop new financial products.

Performance and Prospects:

Important progress in economic recovery and reactivation after Hurricane Mitch is occurring, though positive macroeconomic indicators mask some serious structural issues. The economy grew by an estimated 4.8% in 2000, inflation remained at 10.1%, and net international reserves increased to approximately \$1.02 billion, or \$21 million higher than in 1999. Generally satisfactory economic performance is attributed to recovery in all productive sectors, particularly to increases in agricultural production and growth of the maquila sector. On the other hand, private investment fell short of this year's target, and the financial sector showed lackluster performance. Although the Central Bank decreased reserve requirements, interest rates remained high (18-24%). The Government of Honduras must take concrete steps to improve the financial sector such as passing a deposit insurance law and taking appropriate actions against weak financial institutions. It is imperative to reduce perceived risks in the financial sector and to bring down commercial interest rates that are a critical condition for accelerated economic recovery. Although key policy changes – privatization, decentralization, justice sector and financial sector reforms – are not expected in this election year, the challenge will be to maintain fiscal prudence so as not to jeopardize prospects for sustaining economic growth in 2002 and beyond.

Policy Assistance - Despite political posturing associated with this year's national elections, some important progress toward policy reform was achieved. The Government of Honduras developed its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, a key requirement for qualifying for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative, through a highly participatory process involving input from communities, civil society, and donors. This should enable Honduras to secure debt relief of up to \$1.1 billion in nominal terms. After over three years of deliberations the Government of Honduras finally passed the law that allows microfinance institutions to accept deposits and develop new financial products - and also requires them to submit to supervision by the National Commission for Banks and Insurance (CNBS). Commercial interest rates declined in 2000, and further declines are expected in 2001, provided the Government of Honduras adheres to the International Monetary Fund conditionality outlined in the Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF). The government's policy focus for this year will be to comply with agreed targets and reforms in the PRGF, a commitment that is becoming increasingly difficult to fulfill. The key areas for policy action include privatization of the Honduran Telephone Company and enforcement of capital adequacy rules.

As Honduras moves through the process of reconstruction after Hurricane Mitch, the promise to "build back better" and establish the foundation for a real transformation has helped focus attention on policy reform. The next administration, entering office in early 2002, will be critical to the process of completing first generation reforms and starting the process of second generation reform. USAID is well positioned to help the new administration define a policy agenda to address the most important economic issues. The major party presidential candidates have demonstrated interest in the reforms agenda and USAID will provide information and seminars related to key reform issues to the major candidates. Early in the new administration, USAID's policy analysis efforts will engage the economic cabinet and the Congress in discussions about the most important policy issues facing the country and will provide analysis and support for the policy actions to address them.

Access to Services - Over 48% of small and micro enterprises in Honduras are now receiving USAID-supported financial services. During 2000, USAID-supported micro-finance institutions disbursed \$28.6 million to some 93,544 active clients (79% women). Despite efforts to restructure portfolios, the delinquency rate of USAID-assisted micro-finance institutions increased

during 2000. To address this issue, USAID is providing technical assistance to selected organizations to improve loan approval and collection procedures. USAID also provided business development services to women's groups in three cities to develop decorative accessories and artisanal products for export to major U.S. department stores. A total of 16,041 farmers received land titles under the mass land-titling program that is being implemented by INA and supported by USAID. Preliminary findings from an on-going impact study indicate that farmers have begun using these titles to secure bank financing.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Honduran Poverty Reduction Strategy recognizes that poverty reduction requires vigorous economic growth. This continues to be the central focus of USAID policy efforts. USAID is now working to identify a limited group of critical policy reforms that will be the primary focus of USAID policy efforts and can have real impact on growth and poverty reduction.

At the same time, USAID/Honduras has been working to identify geographic areas with significant growth potential and is developing a strategy to support decentralized growth in these areas. The effort will build on efforts to develop business development services in key secondary cities that have potential for rapid economic growth and have developed capable local government capacity through USAID's municipal development activities. This secondary city focus is expected to continue and the range of activities to support these potential high-growth areas may expand. A recent external review of economic reactivation activities suggested that the Mission should complement continued policy work with specific concrete activities in the private sector to help develop a productive response to policy changes. These might include activities similar to those funded with hurricane reconstruction funds that are helping increase the productivity and income of hundreds of Honduran farmers and rural enterprises. To respond to important opportunities for policy reform early in the next administration, expand efforts to support decentralized growth in secondary cities with significant growth potential, and continue activities with producers to expand production in an improved policy environment will require an additional \$2 million FY03 and FY04.

To expand the involvement of the commercial banking sector in small business lending, the Mission is also proposing the creation of a loan portfolio guarantee under the Development Credit Authority with an authorized amount not to exceed \$5.0 million with a credit subsidy cost of \$500,000.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID works closely with the IMF, World Bank, and IDB in macro-economic, trade policy and financial sector reforms. Many of the indicators in the SO1 policy results framework are the same or similar to those contained in the PRGF and the PRSP. USAID is collaborating with the IDB to strengthen the Trade Policy Unit in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and with USDA and the IDB to strengthen the planning unit (UPEG) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Also, the Mission worked with the GTZ, IDB, CABEL, FIDE, UNDP and selected micro-finance institutions (Covelo, Finca, Finsol) to provide recommendations to the GOH regarding its Micro and Small Enterprise development strategy, as outlined in the PRSP.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Honduran microenterprise NGOs actively participate in providing microenterprise and small business credit. Chemonics and its subcontractors (International Management and Communications Corporation, JEAustin and Associates, FIDE, and Management Systems International) work with key GOH and private sector partners in policy reform. Carana Corporation, under a subcontract with the Barents Group, is providing microenterprise and small business technical assistance.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Expanded and equitable access to productive resources and markets

Objective ID: 522-001

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: Expanded and equitable access to productive resources and markets

Indicator: Increased private investment

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Annual value of private sector investment in millions of 1978 Lempiras

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	1,185
1998	1,256	1,423
1999	1,482	1,469
2000	1,748	1,378
2001	2,063	N/A
2002	2,434	N/A
2003(T)	2,872	N/A

Source:

Central Bank of Honduras (CBH)

Indicator/Description:

Measures the real value of private sector investment in the Honduran economy.

Comments:

Performance: not meeting expectations. The real value of private sector investment decreased in 2000. The decrease can be attributed in part to lower than expected housing construction, due to high interest rates. The significant decline in commercial interest rates achieved at the end of 2000 is expected to lead to improvement in this indicator in 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Expanded and equitable access to productive resources and markets

Objective ID: 522-001

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 1.2 Improved market access and competitiveness by the poor

Indicator: Increased percentage of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) receiving financial services from USAID-assisted entities (by gender): Total

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of MSEs receiving financial services from USAID Assisted Entities (cumulative):

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	20.3
1997	N/A	27.9
1998	N/A	35.1
1999	39.0	43.1
2000	47.2	48
2001	39.0	N/A
2002	42.0	N/A
2003(T)	45.4	N/A

Source:

Annual (December 2000) Fundación Covelo Semi-Annual Reports

Indicator/Description:

The percentage of MSEs receiving financial services from USAID assisted institutions is the result of the number of active clients as of 12/31 of a given year, divided by the baseline number of micro and small entrepreneurs that resulted from the 1995-1996 micro-enterprise survey (194,700). In 2000 48% (93,544) of the 194,700 MSEs received financial services, of which 79% (73,900) were for women.

Comments:

Performance: meeting expectations. This indicator refers to the increase percentage of MSEs with access to financial services. The number of MSEs receiving financial services from USAID assisted institutions rose from 83,916 in 1999 to 93,544 in 2000. This 11.4% increase represents a normal growth trend of the sector (the range of normal growth is between 8% and 15%).

*Targets for 2001, 2002, and 2003 have been revised due to the results of the latest MSE survey which show that the number of MSEs in Honduras increased 32% to 257,422 in the 1996/2000 period.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Expanded and equitable access to productive resources and markets

Objective ID: 522-001

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 1.2 Improved market access and competitiveness by the poor

Indicator: Portfolio at risk >30 Days

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: This delinquency indicator is a weighted average portfolio at risk (PAR) that represents the ratio of loan balances with late payments with more than thirty days to the total of loan portfolio balances.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	8.4
1999	9.0	6.4
2000	5.8	8.3
2001	7.0	N/A
2002	5.5	N/A
2003(T)	4.5	N/A

Source:

Semiannual reports from the Covelo Foundation

Indicator/Description:

Presents the weighted average delinquency rate (PAR30) of USAID assisted institutions.

Comments:

Performance: not meeting expectations. The overall portfolio at risk for Covelo and its network members, Finsol, Bancomer and Banhcafe shows setback in delinquency. In spite of the write-offs of considerable amounts of bad loans, this indicator remains too high. This issue will be addressed through technical assistance targeted at improving the loan approval and collection policies of the PVOs that are experiencing high delinquency rates. Given the setback, the targets for 2001 and 2002 have been adjusted upwards to 7% and 5.5%, respectively, while the target for 2003 remains the same (4.5%).

SO Text for SO: 522-002 Improved Management of Watersheds, Forests, and Protected Areas

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-002

Objective Name: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced

5% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved

20% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted

70% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Summary of the SO:

Targets in expanding and improving management of protected areas and forests are being met and important progress has been made in developing the capacity and commitment of Honduran public and private sector organizations and individuals to properly manage the country's natural resources and to prevent and prepare for future environmental disasters.

This strategic objective focuses on improving sustainable management of the natural environment. Poor management of protected areas and watersheds contributed to the high level of damage and destruction caused by Hurricane Mitch. Deforested hillsides became landslides or failed to hold water, thereby contributing to flash floods and heavy siltation of rivers. Experience with sustainable environmental management is limited and Honduras has few trained professionals in this field. Many hillside farmers and even some foresters operating in key watersheds are not familiar with soil and water conservation methods. Municipal governments and community organizations have limited technical and financial capacity to properly address their natural resource management problems. Environmental groups are few and relatively weak, though growing in number and strength. USAID provides assistance to NGOs that develop and implement management plans for protected areas and works with municipal governments to improve management of forests under their jurisdiction.

Key Results:

Activities under this SO resulted in an increase in the number of protected areas under improved management, from 13 to 20, a net gain of 7 protected areas. This, in turn, resulted in an increase in the number of hectares under conservation programs from 171,031 to 193,873, a net increase of 22,842. Forestry activities of the National Forestry Science School (ESNACIFOR) have resulted in an improved technical capacity in watershed management in 20 municipal governments and 43 local communities. Eight Municipal Environmental Units have significantly improved. Important specific results include the restoration and protection of 1000 hectares of pine forest on the Island of Guanaja, and 700 hectares of forest in Calan.

Performance and Prospects:

Protected Area and Forestry Development activities are integrated with Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction activities under the Rehabilitation of Key Watersheds, Generation and Application of Natural Resource Information, Disaster Preparedness, and Protection of Vulnerable Agricultural Land components. This has strengthened the roles of both SO Partners, the local environmental NGO Fundacion VIDA and ESNACIFOR. Fundacion VIDA continued to strengthen partner environmental organizations through training and technical assistance. A total of 44 new sub-grants were awarded: 10 to environmental NGOs and 34 to community organizations. Tangible positive impacts in protected areas under improved management include: average increases of 60% in number of visitors in ten parks and reserves, increased marine specie populations in two marine parks, a 50% reduction in forest fires, and significant improvements in biologic water quality in many micro-watersheds. Environmental education efforts reached approximately 14,000 people in 11 departments of Honduras.

The VIDA Foundation is a good example of the kind of initiative proposed under the Global Development Alliance because it seeks to develop public-private partnerships designed to expand the way USAID does business in delivering post-Cold War assistance. As VIDA expands its leadership role in the environmental sector, its ability to move toward financial self-sufficiency is being enhanced. A key achievement over the last year was negotiating the transfer of the \$1,969,000 Honduran Environmental Protection Fund from UNDP to an interest-bearing account in a local private bank, now called the Environmental Patrimony Fund. Interest generated from the Fund will finance about half Fundacion VIDA's annual operating costs. To fully cover all of the operating needs, this fund must at least double, preferably by the end of 2002. VIDA, with help from The Nature Conservancy, has initiated negotiations with several donor countries on debt swaps for investment in the environment. VIDA is also contacting private organizations, mostly in the United States, which specialize in obtaining funds for environmental endowments in Latin American nations.

The forestry training program surpassed targets for this year and, as a result, the technical capacity in watershed management has been improved in 20 municipal governments and 43 communities. The project is directly executing watershed management practices in three demonstration areas: the Calan river upper watershed, ESNACIFOR's pine forest and the pine forest area of the Island of Guanaja. A participative environmental assessment and a management plan for the Rio Calan upper watershed are almost complete. These documents will guide the future land use practices and policies for the area. Already the Spanish government has expressed interest in executing part of the plan. Applied research experiments and soil erosion practices are being executed in the ESNACIFOR forest. In Guanaja, 147,000 trees were planted on 163 hectares. The project is cooperating in protecting all of the island's pine forest resources.

While implementation of these programs has gone well, USAID has begun to realize that the overall prospects for success are limited by the program's current focus on providing technical assistance and technology transfers to protect watersheds. A more holistic approach is needed to integrate interventions from a variety of sectors to improve the management of a key natural resource, water. Failure to manage the water resource adequately contributes to ongoing problems with inadequate supplies and quality of drinking water, inefficient use of irrigation in high value agriculture, sub-optimal generation of energy, sewage related health problems, flood damage and losses, and damage to important marine and freshwater wildlife habitats. Achievement of better water management will result in notable improvements in health, economic growth, and quality of life.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, there has been a growing recognition that water management in Honduras requires both: a) an organizational structure for public and private management decisions, and b) the technology and market conditions to enable those decisions. USAID has contributed to the introduction of technological solutions to specific water problems in Honduras,

but the organization of the public sector to manage water and water related resources remains weak, fragmented, and ineffective. In the absence of better public sector organization, better public services, and more effective linkages between public and private decisions, the technological advances in water use and management lose effectiveness and sustainability.

Because Honduran government services are so weak and the sector is so poorly organized, it is unrealistic to expect a model water district to be operating within the scope of our planning. On the other hand, the GOH has set a course toward decentralization of services, and there are opportunities to improve water management at the municipal level that can be effective within a 5 year period. At the same time, there is evidence that the national government can provide improved services to support both public and private decision making in water use and management. Water management is one of the most essential functions of government, and it is one of the most difficult things a government has to do because water management is both highly technical and highly political. Good water management also requires effective actions by the public and private sectors. The degree to which water management decisions in Honduras are ultimately effective will depend on market incentives and access to technology that enable efficient water management.

To complement the work it has already done on technology transfers to protect watersheds, USAID is proposing to refocus this SO to: 1) work through water user groups to identify real and pressing needs in water management, 2) assist these groups to both understand and solve specific water management problems, 3) link the needs of these groups to local governmental decisions that can support the resolution of the problems, 4) assist the local governments to analyze and evaluate water problems as posed by user groups, and to develop needed public policy actions, 5) provide the assistance in technology transfer necessary to make these decisions effective, and 6) give importance to the long term needs of transformation of attitudes toward resource management.

Other Donor Programs:

The SO continuously meets and coordinates activities with other donors and development entities to improve the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the SO. The main donor coordination on environmental issues occurs with the World Bank, IDB, UNDP and GTZ. It is important to note that the forestry project coordinates and combines efforts with various donors, government agencies and NGO's such as World Bank, United Nations, Spain's Development Assistance, Sweden Development Assistance.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The main U.S. organizations are USDA, USGS, USACE, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI). The Honduran NGO's are Fundación VIDA, Proyecto Aldea Global, Save the Children Honduras, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (Zamorano), CRS, FHIA, FUNDEMUN and UNITEC. The key government agencies involved are the National Forestry Science School (ESNACIFOR), the Honduras Forest Development Corporation (COHDEFOR), the Secretary of Natural Resources (SERNA) and the National Geographical Institute (IGN).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas

Objective ID: 522-002

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 2.2 Improved management of protected areas

Indicator: Increased area under conservation programs as protected areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
1990 (B)	NA	5,000
1996	68,144	47,124
1997	148,000	192,274
1998	202,000	187,767
1999	200,000	171,031
2000	195,000	193,873
2001	205,000	N/A
2002	215,000	N/A
2003 (T)	220,000	N/A

Source:

Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"Vida"/522-0385); COHDEFOR

Indicator/Description:

This indicator complements the next indicator and reports the area in hectares associated with the specific protected areas targeted for each year.

Comments:

Performance: Met.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas
 Objective ID: 522-002
 Approved: 10/99 Country/Organization: USAID Honduras
 Result Name: IR 2.2 Improved management of protected areas
 Indicator: Increased number of declared protected areas under improved management
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of parks and reserves

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	NA	1
1996	9	9
1997	16	15
1998	18	17
1999	18	13
2000	20	20
2001	22	N/A
2002	23	N/A
2003 (T)	24	N/A

Source:
 Honduran Environmental Protection Fund (HEPF/"Vida"/522-0385); National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH)

Indicator/Description:
 This is simply the number of individual protected areas placed under approved sustainable management plans during a year.

Comments:
 Performance: Met. The current universe of officially identified Protected Areas (including parks, forest, and biosphere reserves, natural monuments, marine and anthropological reserves, and wildlife refuges) is 107 units nationwide. Each of these protected areas has an approved management plan and is managed by an NGO which has attained at least medium- level technical and administrative sustainability. (Honduras also receives support from a regional project in this field, the Central America Regional Environmental Program (PROARCA/596-180) and from the centrally-funded Parks in Peril Project (598-0782). These two projects - which work in the Rio Platano Biosphere, the largest protected area in Honduras - are not included in the targets.)

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas

Objective ID: 522-002

Approved: 10/00

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: 2.4 Sustainable forest management practices extended in selected watersheds

Indicator: Increased technical capacity in watershed management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of municipal governments and rural communities with key personnel trained

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	N/A	N/A
2000	70	63
2001	160	N/A
2002	220	N/A

Source:

Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); ESNACIFOR/FDP training records

Indicator/Description:

The training package consists of a set of watershed management courses. A municipal employee must complete 3 courses, and a community leader must complete 4 courses, to be considered trained.

Comments:

Performance: Met. Since the training consists of several courses, the municipal governments and rural communities with partial training are accounted for in accordance to percentage of completion.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas
 Objective ID: 522-002
 Approved: 10/00 Country/Organization: USAID Honduras
 Result Name: 2.4 Sustainable forest management practices extended in selected watersheds
 Indicator: Improved municipal environmental units (UMAs)
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of municipal environmental units improved

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	N/A	N/A
2000	10	8
2001	25	N/A
2002	32	N/A

Source:
 Forestry Development Project (FDP/522-0246); ESNACIFOR/FDP

Indicator/Description:
 To be considered an improved environmental unit, the unit must be managed by a trained individual, have an approved annual operating plan and a finished municipal watershed analysis.

Comments:
 Performance: Met. The main constrain to achieve this result has been the amount of time and effort that has taken to develop the municipal watershed analysis. Those municipalities that only lack the municipal analysis are considered with a partial improvement equivalent to 50%.

SO Text for SO: 522-003 Sustainable Improvements in Family Health

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-003

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

20% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced

25% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced

35% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced

16% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced

4% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

Summary of the SO:

A new strategic objective agreement was signed with the GOH that expands health services and family planning outreach to areas most in need and emphasizes key reform progress. Overall achievement of results has been impressive--most planned levels for key indicators were met, and some results reached levels far above targets.

This strategic objective is being achieved through five intermediate results addressing 1) improved reproductive health and family planning; 2) improved child survival through health reform; 3) increased use of STD/AIDS prevention practices; 4) improved household food security; and 5) improved prevention and control of malaria, dengue and tuberculosis. Approximately half of the bilateral resources under the SO support activities with the Secretariat of Health, and half support activities implemented by NGOs. This program is complemented by additional resources from USAID's Hurricane Reconstruction Program that support the restoration of rural water supply and sanitary systems and improving access to maternal and child health services.

Key Results:

Use of contraceptive methods through USAID-financed program expanded by more than 50% over 1999. Nationwide levels of key childhood immunizations were sustained above the 90% level. The number of rural water systems operating at the highest level of maintenance and quality increased by 50%. HIV infection rates held stable among high risk groups and an increase in identified cases of malaria and dengue reflects improved confirmation and reporting. The proportion of children under age two demonstrating adequate growth trends increased to 65.2%, or 9% above the expected level.

Performance and Prospects:

In 2000, our large bilateral health program and major private-sector family planning and HIV/AIDS programs came to an end. After extensive evaluation, planning and design, our private- and public-sector health activities were integrated to form a new Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG). The SOAG includes major NGO-implemented components in reproductive health and AIDS and integrates four of the five IRs: Sustainable Household Food Security is not part of the agreement. Under this program, USAID will focus on: (a) serving select geographic areas of highest poverty (consonant with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy) which account for the preponderance of national health problems and have the highest unmet demand; (b) overarching health reforms that address private/public integration at the national level, decentralization, and increased local participation; and (c) increased sustainability in the face of declining resources.

With an estimated 4.8 children per woman, the fertility rate in Honduras is a serious problem. However, as a clear result of several key initiatives taken by USAID, including expanded contraceptive choice, support for training and equipping facilities to provide quality voluntary sterilization, and training nurses to insert IUDs, overall family planning as measured by couple years of protection (CYPs) increased 52% from 405,303 in 1999 to 616,458 in 2000. The availability of services in government and private facilities has expanded dramatically in five years and further expansion into high-need rural and marginal urban areas will continue to be a priority focus in coming years. USAID/Honduras requested additional FY 2001 population funding to increase our private-sector family planning program outreach to rural areas of greatest need as well as to fund the one-time \$1.7 million National Epidemiology and Family Health Survey, a key source for results and program performance data. The 20% cut in the planned population funding level for FY01 was a serious blow to these plans.

The year 2000 marked a huge expansion of training to establish Community-Based Nutrition and Child Health Care and Integrated Management of Childhood Disease (IMCI) programs. The multi-media national Child Health Communications Campaign funded under reconstruction reinforced these efforts. Excellent diagnostic studies led to the development of new training programs to reduce neonatal mortality and prevent maternal deaths in hospitals. Nationwide levels of key childhood immunizations were sustained above the 90% target level in 2000. The percentage of total outpatient visits for children with diarrhea, declined by 19% over the previous year, and bettered the targeted level by 14%. Rural water systems operating at the "A" (best quality) level jumped from 15% in 1999 to 22.5% in 2000, a 50% increase. Planned targets had been adjusted downward because of the widespread damage to rural water systems during Mitch, but USAID-funded reconstruction of 517 rural water systems under the HRP restored safe water to 350,000 people.

USAID worked with the Ministry of Health and other key donors to bring to the fore health reform issues related to health care financing, MOH regulatory functions, decentralization and community-based decision making, and enhancement of quality control. USAID also helped develop a national pharmaceutical policy aimed at helping the MOH make the best use of its limited resources, and supported the establishment of a national health facilities regulation body, licensing guidelines, user fee studies, and a decentralization working group. USAID will continue to strengthen the national policies and results-oriented programs of the Secretariat of Health, emphasizing quality and equity of access, and coordination of public and private providers. Child survival/maternal health programs in high-risk areas have been structured to promote decentralization of health delivery systems. USAID plans to support the expansion of the Partnerships for Health Reform team, which established excellent credibility and access to health leaders in the past two years.

USAID support to train 152 Environmental Health Technicians resulted in improved confirmation and reporting of malaria and dengue cases; confirmed cases of malaria increased almost 13% in 2000. Although this was 20% less than expected, this target is difficult to predict and depends on weather and other conditions.

Honduras currently reports half of the AIDS cases in Central America. With USAID support, the Secretariat of Health expanded the STD treatment capacity to 170 facilities, still below the original target of 200, but a 27% increase over 1999. The Secretariat's HIV/AIDS sentinel surveillance system, supported by USAID, showed that the rate of HIV infection held more or less stable in the high-risk groups with street-based sex workers leveling at 9.9% in 2000, a decline from 1999. USAID/Honduras modified its strategy to emphasize serving high-prevalence groups, introducing condom social marketing, and expanding HIV testing. CDC/Atlanta placed a resident advisor in country under their health reconstruction program to work with the MOH on health information systems, epidemiology training, and laboratory support for disease surveillance. USAID's support to renovate the central Dengue Laboratory will add confirmatory diagnostic capability by mid-2001. The TB patient cure rate in 2000 was 82% (only 4% below the planned level), but 3% above the previous year.

FY 2000 was the final year of the Title II Food Security Program implemented by CARE, which focused on areas where child malnutrition levels were above 50%. The five year DAP increased availability of, access to, and improved biological utilization of food as measured by: an overall 106% increase in basic grain yields; a 76% increase in the proportion of homes with health services less than an hour away; a 3000% increase in the proportion of houses with markets in their community; and 82% increases in the proportion of children who received treatment for diarrhea and a 160% increase in children who received treatment for respiratory infections. Using food aid from the hurricane reconstruction program, CRS is also assisting in the reconstruction or rehabilitation of 2,740 houses in 18 municipalities and distributing daily food rations to 4,333 beneficiary families in the five departments.

A new five-year DAP with CARE was signed in August 2000. Under its new DAP, CARE shifted its focus to more remote areas where poverty and child malnutrition are extremely high. CARE requested \$7.1 to support this new program but only received \$5.1. This cut is further exacerbated by inflation, local currency devaluation, and increased transportation costs. The Mission plans to support CARE's proposal to amend its program to address this need. The Mission also will request that BHR/FFP establish a regional commodity transportation rate that more accurately reflects actual transportation costs for shipping to Central America.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The new SOAG was designed to be implemented over a five-year period. However, the current Mission Strategy period only extends to 2003. Therefore, USAID/Honduras requests an extension of the Health Strategic Objective through December 2005 to allow USAID's partners to develop realistic, long-term proposals and implementation plans for their SOAG-funded activities.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID coordinates closely with PAHO, ASDI (the Swedish Development Agency), the European Community, IDB and the World Bank to plan and implement complementary programs. We also coordinate our food aid with the World Food Program, CARE and Catholic Relief Services.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Key bilateral partners include the Secretariat of Health, the National Water Authority, the National Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA), the Fundación Fomento en Salud, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and CDC/Atlanta. In addition, we fund approximately 12 other Global Bureau cooperating agencies to provide technical assistance to various components of the program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Objective ID: 522-003

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 3.2 Sustained use of child survival services via health reform and rehabilitation of facilities

Indicator: Increased percentage of rural water systems operating at the "A" level

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of rural water system operating at the "A" level

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	6.5
1997	21.4	8.7
1998	25.0	7.6
1999	38.0	11.7
2000	15.0	22.5
2001	20.0	NA
2002	30.0	NA
2003(T)	40.0	NA

Source:

SANAA Operation and Maintenance Technicians' (TOMs) data

Indicator/Description:

A rural water system functioning at the "A" level is defined as having all of the following characteristics: a) water is disinfected, b) there is a water board that meets periodically (at least every three months), c) there is a water fee that is paid by users, d) there is a maintenance employee, and e) water is available from the system on a daily basis.

Comments:

Performance: Exceeded. A major objective of USAID has been to foster the sustainability of rural water and sanitation systems. In each SANAA regional office, there is a person assigned to supervise the operation and maintenance of rural water and sanitation systems, and there is a group of operation and maintenance technicians (TOMs) who have under their jurisdiction approximately 50 rural water boards. The overall objective is to elevate the level of service of the systems to the "A" level, which is defined as a system where a) water is disinfected, b) there is a water board that meets periodically (at least every three months), c) there is a water fee that is paid by users, d) there is a maintenance employee, and e) water is available from the system on a daily basis. USAID has been using "percentage of rural water systems in the "A" category" as an indicator of the success of the program. Original target was to have 64% of all water systems in the "A" category by 2003. Because of the destruction caused by Mitch, however, all targets, 2000 and beyond, were revised. The percentage at the end of 2000 was 22.5%, which is significant increase over the actual 11.7% at the end of 1999. This increase is no doubt the result of reconstruction efforts, and completion of 517 rural water systems in 2000.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Objective ID: 522-003

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 3.4 Improved household food security in Title II target areas

Indicator: Increased percentage of children with adequate growth trends (proxy for 3.B)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of children less than 2 years of age in CARE target areas with adequate weight gain for their age (children whose growth charts show an upward trend, consistent with standards).

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	33.0
1998	40	50.9
1999	50	68.9
2000	60	65.2
2001	64	NA
2002	68	NA
2003(T)	70	NA

Source:

Growth charts of children 0-23 months in CARE target areas

Indicator/Description:

Number of children less than 2 years of age with adequate weight gain for their age over the previous three months, per standards, divided by the total number of target children whose weight gain (growth) is monitored. This is an annually measured proxy for Global Malnutrition among children 12-23 mos.

Comments:

Performance: exceeded by 110%. CARE collects these data quarterly and will report the percentage for the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Objective ID: 522-003

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 3.5 Increased use of malaria, dengue, and TB prevention and control services

Indicator: Confirmed cases of malaria

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Confirmed cases of malaria in a given year

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	44,337
1999	NA*	49,950
2000	70,000	56,274
2001	70,000	N/A
2002	65,000	N/A
2003 (T)	60,000	N/A

Source:

Ministry of Health (MOH/ET) data

Indicator/Description:

The total number of positive malaria slides in a year

Comments:

Performance: exceeded (The number of confirmed cases of malaria is slightly higher than last year). The project is enhancing the capability of the MOH to detect cases of malaria. Therefore, we expect the number of cases of malaria reported during the first couple of years to increase. After that, the numbers of cases are expected to decrease because of enhanced treatment capacity and effectiveness of other prevention measures. * No target set

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Objective ID: 522-003

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 3.5 Increased use of malaria, dengue, and TB prevention and control services

Indicator: Increase cure rate of treated TB cases

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The percentage of TB cases that were cured out of the total number of cases who initiated treatment

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	75
1999	80	80
2000	85	82
2001	85	N/A
2002	85	N/A
2003 (T)	85	N/A

Source:

MOH National TB Program data

Indicator/Description:

Number TB patients cured divided by Total number TB patients who initiated treatment multiplied by 100.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Objective ID: 522-003

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Indicator: Stabilized HIV seroprevalence in all commercial sex workers (CSW) and decreased seroprevalence in CSWs aged 15-19: All CSWs

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Seroprevalence Rate: All CSWs

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	10.5
1999	10.5	9.9
2000	10.5	9.9
2001	10.5	NA
2002	10.5	NA
2003(T)	10.5	NA

Source:

Epidemiological Division, Ministry of Health (MOH)

Indicator/Description:

We are using annual street-based seroprevalence surveys of Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) in an expanded number of geographic epicenters of the epidemic (San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, Comayagua, Puerto Cortes, and La Ceiba). This gives us information on transmission in high risk groups. CSWs refers to women. Data from CSWs aged 15-19 are used as an estimate of incidence, whereas data from all CSWs are used to determine prevalence.

Comments:

Performance: exceeded. Clinic-based sentinel surveillance of CSWs, which the Mission has relied on in the past, is not representative of the CSW population, since it is clinic-based. Street-based surveys will be a more reliable measure of impact.

*data for age group 15-19 not yet received.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Sustainable improvements in family health

Objective ID: 522-003

Approved: 08/04/97

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased use of reproductive health services, including family planning

Indicator: Increased couple-years of protection (CYP) (Proxy for 3.D): Total public and private sector

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of contraceptive methods distributed to clients multiplied by conversion factors: Total public and private sector

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	311,724
1997	403,093	366,587
1998	451,253	384,418
1999	462,590	405,303
2000	471,590	616,458
2001	493,973	NA
2002	518,176	NA
2003(T)	543,255	NA

Source:

ASHONPLAFA, Save the Children, PRODIM, PREDISAN, World Relief, MOH, and IHSS Annual Reports

Indicator/Description:

The estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that period, multiplied by a conversion factor. CYPs for each method are then summed over all methods to obtain a total CYP figure. This is an annually measured proxy for the Total Fertility Rate. The public sector represents family planning services delivered by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS). Private sector represents the Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA), Save the Children, the Program for the Development of Women and Children (PRODIM). The conversion factors used are those recommended in 1997 by G/PHN/POP through the Evaluating Family Planning Program Impact Project as follows: - 1 IUD = 3.5 CYP; - 1 Sterilization (VSC) male or female = 10 CYP; - 15 cycles of oral contraceptives = 1 CYP; - 120 condoms = 1 CYP; - and 4 Depo-Provera injections = 1CYP

Comments:

Performance: Both public and private greatly exceeded.

SO Text for SO: 522-004 Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-004

Objective Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

100% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Summary of the SO:

Honduras has made important progress in preparing for the implementation of the new Criminal Procedures Code and took a major step toward further independence of the judiciary through final ratification of a constitutional amendment reducing politicization of judicial appointments. Administrative reform efforts in pilot courts are on track.

The judicial reform effort in Honduras attempts to address the low level of respect for the rule of law and lack of a well functioning justice system, which are essential for the democratic governance and economic development. The Honduran justice system does not resolve conflicts in accord with clearly established and respected legal norms and allows for arbitrary decisions and the abuse of power by government, the economic elite, privileged groups, and well-financed criminals. It is plagued by high levels of corruption and low ethical standards. Justice sector officials are poorly trained and inefficient. As a result, the justice system lacks credibility in the eyes of Honduran society. Over ninety percent of prisoners in Honduran jails have not been sentenced, and many have been in pre-trial detention for longer than the maximum sentence for their alleged crime. The wealthy and influential are able to manipulate the system to their interest, while the poor do not have any defense or recourse. Crime is growing and is now a major public concern. The police are poorly trained and inadequately prepared to face this mounting threat. In response to this crisis, reformers within the Honduran legal system have pushed forward legislation to modernize this system and make it more transparent and efficient. In December 1999, after more than five years of struggle, the Honduran Congress passed a new criminal procedures code (CPC), which institutes an oral, adversarial system to replace the existing written, inquisitorial system. Both the court and the Attorney General's Office are receiving training, technical assistance and operational support to make the transition to the new CPC. For the first time in Honduran history, major, deep-seated reforms are being instituted. These reforms, if properly implemented, have the potential to greatly increase the public's belief in democratic government.

Key Results:

Approval of an Inter-Institutional CPC Transition Plan was an important achievement that provides the blueprint for training and other preparations required for full implementation of the CPC in 2002. A Constitutional amendment to depoliticize judicial appointments was passed by the Honduran Congress. Administrative reform is having an impact in pilot courts.

Performance and Prospects:

New Criminal Procedures Code Effectively Implemented - The elaboration and approval of the Inter-Institutional CPC Transition Plan (the Plan) was a major achievement. In addition to CPC training programs and institutional strengthening strategies, the Plan includes a detailed budget (\$21.2 million in equivalent Lempiras) for its realization. The GOH's short-term challenge is to approve an adequate budget for the CY2001 transition year. On the Supreme Court's initiative, a high-level Inter-Institutional Commission for Transition to the CPC ("the Commission") was established. The Commission is charged with overseeing the CPC transition. Commission members include all five justice-sector institutions.

Independent, Apolitical and Effective Judiciary - Passage of a Constitutional Amendment that establishes mechanisms to depoliticize the Judicial Branch, was a major breakthrough. The Amendment de-links the selection of Supreme Court Magistrates from the 4-year election cycle, thus decreasing partisanship and stimulating greater judicial independence.

With USAID assistance, the Judiciary has made important progress in improving institutional effectiveness. The Quantitative Survey of Criminal Justice in Honduras, which included workload assessments at 45 trial courts, and seven appellate courts nationwide, was completed. This survey establishes a solid baseline for indicators on access to justice, case resolution time-frames, and overall judicial performance. Previously, reliable criminal judicial statistics did not exist. To reduce judicial delay, the Judicial Branch moved forward in the process of purging inactive cases. Case purging is the number one agenda item for the year 2001. The goal is to start CPC implementation somewhat "clean" by removing inactive cases from the system.

Although indicators for USAID-supported pilot courts were met, performance at the pilot level was less than expected. This was partially due to the Supreme Court President's lack of leadership and interest in the pilot courts. Prospects for institutionalization of pilot court successes are better for the year 2001 because: a) the newly appointed President is a reformist and supports USAID's program; and b) the Court's Technical Unit for Criminal Reform has begun taking leadership and ownership of these efforts. In spite of this optimism, it is clear that real change continues to be personality-driven making reform a vulnerable process.

Independent, Apolitical and Effective Public Ministry (PM) - The year 2000 was the new Attorney General's second year in office. He has responded pro-actively to the CPC transition needs in the Public Ministry and is an active participant in the Code's Inter-Institutional Commission. Four articles of the new Code are already in effect. Primary responsibility for their implementation lies with the Public Ministry (PM). Because these articles allow the PM to exercise prosecutorial discretion in bringing cases to trial, the number of cases prosecuted is slightly decreasing. In the short term, this increased discretion should result in more focused investigations particularly on crimes that have more societal impact. With additional training, USAID expects that more prosecutors will take advantage of their new powers. More reliable and scientific evidence in complex criminal cases will now be possible thanks to the USAID-financed procurement of equipment for DNA testing, which was previously unavailable.

Broader, More Effective Civil Society Participation in Judicial Reforms and Monitoring - Civil society advocacy for justice sector reforms remains weak and at a nascent level, but civil society groups took a qualitative step forward in activism by generating public pressure for passage of the Constitutional Amendment. USAID-supported umbrella NGO, FOPRIDEH, helped put this reform on the congressional agenda and coordinated a coalition of four organizations to lobby for initial passage. The challenge now is to work for ratification by the 2001 Legislature. FOPRIDEH also administers an active small grants program for forty NGOs interested in legal reform, with a focus on preparing civil society for CPC implementation.

Changed Mind Set (re: rule of law) - Eighteen new participants traveled to the U.S. and Puerto Rico to observe the U.S. justice system first hand. To date, a total of sixty law students and

twelve professors from universities in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula have participated in the study tours. The "Academic Excellence Group," composed of current students and returnees, continues to enthusiastically carry out different follow-on activities. Last year's main event was a mock trial conducted by the students. The students' professionalism and dedication, as well as the attendance of high level authorities, at the mock trial demonstrated the key leadership role that young future lawyers can play in a reform process. Also, seventeen law-school professors, judges and other court personnel, traveled to Puerto Rico to observe the oral, adversarial criminal justice system. Some of the participants are already engaged in drafting a CPC training manual.

Both the Judicial Branch and the Public Ministry showed strong leadership and commitment to move forward with a well-planned strategy for the transition phase. However, the success in passage of reforms and implementation planning is countered by budgetary constraints that may jeopardize their successful implementation. If adequate GOH funding is not forthcoming, the February 2002 implementation date for full entry of the Code could be jeopardized. The importance of successful implementation of this reform cannot be downplayed. With the extremely limited resources in this SO, USAID/Honduras is not able to even adequately cover our partners' technical assistance and training needs for CPC preparation. In addition, the new Constitutional Amendment still requires implementation. Enabling legislation, such as the judicial career law and its own planning and implementation process, must follow.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The criminal justice sector is at a crucial moment in Honduras' history. The Inter-institutional Commission for the Code's Transition is concerned that important investments (both national and international) are needed to strengthen the rule of law in Honduras. The Transition Plan, developed with USAID assistance, only covers the steps to be taken in CY2001 and 2002. As its name indicates, this Plan was developed for the Transition Phase only. USAID/Honduras has refocused this SO to concentrate mostly on successful implementation of the new CPC. As the major player in the justice sector, USAID will need sufficient funding to support long-awaited reforms. This support will be key to success because some groups whose interests will be affected by the more transparent system, may carry out counter-reform actions and may try to discredit the new oral, adversarial legal system's benefits. At the same time, the Mission is aware of other justice areas needing urgent reform, particularly laws and their implementation. The focus would be on creating a better investment environment in Honduras. Currently, the Mission is carrying out a stock-taking exercise to establish priorities and determine where USAID could make a difference with targeted investments.

Other Donor Programs:

The Spanish Cooperation Agency supports CPC training for sentencing judges and Constitutional Amendment-related activities. The Swedes support human rights NGOs. The IDB is constructing new Justice of the Peace facilities. The UNDP provides training and technical assistance for children's rights. The Japanese are determining their future role.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's primary partners are the Public Ministry, the Supreme Court and pilot courts, the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Transition to the New CPC, local umbrella NGO FOPRIDEH, the National University (UNAH) and San Pedro Sula University. The major USAID contractor is DPK Consulting Inc. The U.S. Department of Justice is also a partner.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights

Objective ID: 522-004

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: 4.2 Independent, Apolitical, & Effective Judiciary

Indicator: 4.2.b Number of criminal cases disposed of per judge per year in pilot courts.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of cases disposed of per judge per year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	N/A	70
2000 (T)	80	62

Source:

USAID Contractor; Pilot Court records in four cities.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator will measure the number of criminal cases disposed of in selected pilot courts.

Comments:

Performance: Fell short. The year 2000 was the first year of the CPC transition. Data was gathered on eight pilot courts in four cities where technical assistance had focused. Performance was less than expected due in part to the former Supreme Court President's lack of leadership and interest in pilot courts.

NOTE: This indicator will be dropped next year and replaced with "Compliance with Criminal Case-Resolution Timeframes for Cases at Pilot Courts."

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights

Objective ID: 522-004

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: 4.3 Independent, Apolitical & Effective Public Ministry

Indicator: 4.3.b Increased number of Public Ministry cases successfully adjudicated by the court

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Increased number of cases successfully adjudicated.

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	146	258
1996	483	3,389
1997	3,572	2,676
1998	1,368	3,856
1999	1,368	4,618
2000	1,505	2,995

Source:

Strengthening Democratic Institutions Project (SDI/522-0296), Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights Program (SROL/522-0394), Public Ministry (PM) and Court records

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the court system's effectiveness in resolving cases prosecuted by the Public Ministry. It includes final resolutions of guilty and not guilty, as well as dismissals, including for lack of evidence.

Comments:

Performance: Exceeded expectations. Although the target of total adjudications was exceeded, overall Court adjudications decreased in the year 2000, as compared to 1999. A total of 2,995 cases were adjudicated by the courts in the first three quarters of 2000, as compared to approximately 3,163 during the same period in 1999. Figures for the fourth quarter of 2000 are not yet available from the PM. All categories of prosecutions show decreases, except for women and minorities which increased from 239 to 600 (Jan - Sept 2000).

NOTE: As the new CPC goes into effect, fewer cases may go to trial because prosecutors will exercise their new powers of discretion and alternative case resolution. Thus, this indicator will be dropped next year and replaced with "Percentage of cases prosecuted by the Public Ministry and adjudicated by the pilot courts".

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights

Objective ID: 522-004

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: 4.2 Independent, Apolitical & Effective Judiciary

Indicator: 4.A and 4.2.a. Compliance with criminal case-resolution timeframes for cases in pilot courts

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average length of case resolution divided by maximum legal length of case resolution.

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	N/A	4.85
2001	4.5	N/A
2002	TBD	N/A
2003	TBD	N/A

Source:

USAID Contractor and Pilot Court records in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures compliance with legal case-resolution timeframes for new cases at selected pilot courts beginning in 2002.

Comments:

Performance: N/A -- baseline year.

The new CPC assumes that legal case-resolution timeframes, including length of pre-trial detentions, will be strictly adhered to and that detentions will be ordered only when warranted. This is a major change from the written, inquisitorial system, where the accused is routinely held pending trial. Even after the CPC takes full effect, however, institutions will have to discipline themselves to comply with case-resolution timeframes and to resist public pressure to keep alleged criminals off the streets. We do not expect full compliance when the CPC takes full effect and will monitor progress closely. Baseline 2000 data for the nation was 3.4. The pilot courts, however, have heavier case loads and show a ratio of 4.85. The goal for this indicator is a ratio of 1 or less. One indicates that the average length of case resolution and the maximum legal length of case resolution are the same. When this ratio is less than 1, cases are being resolved more quickly than required by law. When this ratio is more than 1, cases are exceeding the legal timeframe for resolution.

Targets reflect the best estimate based on other countries with similar experiences. Considering that the CPC is new to all institutions in Honduras, actual data gathered once the CPC takes full effect may demonstrate a need to revise the initial target estimates. Targets for 2002 and 2003 will be developed with assistance from the USAID contractor once actual data for 2001 is available.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights

Objective ID: 522-004

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: 4.3 Independent, Apolitical and Effective Public Ministry

Indicator: 4.B and 4.3.a. Percentage of cases prosecuted by the Public Ministry and adjudicated by the pilot courts

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of total adjudications divided by the number of total cases prosecuted, times 100.

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	N/A	38%
2001	40%	N/A
2002	42%	N/A
2003	45%	N/A

Source:

Public Ministry Annual Report

Indicator/Description:

This indicator will measure the percentage of cases prosecuted by the Public Ministry that are resolved as guilty, not guilty or dismissed in the pilot courts in the two major cities of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

Comments:

Performance: N/A -- baseline year.

Targets reflect the best estimate based on other countries. Considering that the CPC is new to all institutions in Honduras, actual data gathered once the CPC takes full effect may demonstrate a need to revise initial target estimates. Baseline 2000 data for the nation is 36%. Pilot court baseline data is 38%.

Note: When the CPC takes full effect in 2002, both the oral and written systems will co-exist for 3 more years. Thus, it is very difficult to set targets at this time.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2002

Objective Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights
 Objective ID: 522-004
 Approved: 10/99 Country/Organization: USAID Honduras
 Result Name: 4.1.a. New Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) Effectively Implemented
 Indicator: 4.1.a. Transitional progress toward CPC implementation
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Descriptive Statement

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (b)	N/A	Preliminary steps done
2000	On track	On track
2001	Transition fully implemented	N/A

Source:
 USAID Contractors, Inter-Institutional Commission, Supreme Court, Public Ministry and recipient NGO records.

Indicator/Description:
 Justice Sector institutions, especially the Court and Public Ministry, preparing for CPC implementation in February of 2002; citizens-at-large informed of new oral, adversarial criminal justice system.

Comments:
 Performance: Met. This indicator encompasses elements and performance targets of four key indicators which gauge overall justice sector preparations and progress toward CPC implementation. Progress in CY2000 was as follows: Comprehensive transition plan developed with CY01 budget; case-tracking system module operational at pilot courts in 2 major cities; staff training plan developed and initially implemented; public information campaign underway.

Note: This indicator is only applicable to the CPC transition. The Mission will report on this indicator next year and then drop it because the new CPC takes effect in February 2002 and the transition phase will be over. Thus, there are no targets for CY2002.

SO Text for SO: 522-005 Critical Hurricane Reconstruction Needs Met

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-005

Objective Name: Critical hurricane reconstruction needs met

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

2% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
7% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
30% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
4% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
5% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
34% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
7% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
6% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

This special objective focuses supplemental funds on the key reconstruction challenges facing Honduras after Hurricane Mitch. The hurricane destroyed the homes, farms, and businesses of thousands of Hondurans. Credit and technical assistance is being provided for microentrepreneurs, and small and medium farmers and entrepreneurs to rebuild productive infrastructure and become productive again. Rural roads and bridges are being rebuilt so Hondurans can bring in the inputs they need and transport their production to markets. Land flooded by the hurricane is being reclaimed and protected. Watersheds devastated by the hurricane are being rehabilitated and effectively managed to prevent future erosion. Geographic information critical for reconstructing infrastructure and preventing future disasters is being gathered and shared. Municipal governments are being strengthened to play a critical role in reconstruction and recover from the financial problems caused by responding to Mitch. Water and sanitation infrastructure that was destroyed throughout the country is being rebuilt. Critical primary health services is being provided in areas affected by the hurricane. Permanent housing is being provided for thousands of dislocated families. School facilities are being repaired and constructed for relocated families. Rapid expansion of alternative basic education and vocational programs are being developed to meet the needs of dislocated students. Disaster mitigation infrastructure, including storm drains and levees, are being built and disaster preparedness systems put into place to prevent future disasters of this scale. To prevent corruption associated with major flows of foreign assistance, mechanisms for accountability and transparency are being developed and implemented.

This has been a high-performance year for USAID's Hurricane Reconstruction Program. With all of the \$293 million fully obligated and 95% committed, the implementation of the HRP is near its peak with expenditures projected to remain at approximately \$17 million per month for the remainder of the year.

Key Results:

Achievement of results with supplemental funding are on track or ahead of schedule:

Economic Activity Reactivated: 48% of microenterprises now served by USAID-funded entities; 608 kilometers of unsurfaced farm-to-market roads reconstructed; 1,231 linear meters of 2-lane concrete bridges and fords reconstructed; 5 kilometers of urban streets cobblestoned; over 1,000 NGO loans bank loans representing over \$12 million; and 107,000 additional loans (including repeat loans) given to microentrepreneurs in Hurricane-Mitch affected areas.

Public Health Protected: 717 water and sanitation systems reconstructed; 11,744 latrines constructed; water and sanitation restored to 390,460 residents; 105 environmental health technicians trained in infectious disease surveillance; 286 nurses/doctors trained; and 26 health centers re-equipped.

Permanent Housing Developed for Displaced Families: 1,100 transitional shelters constructed for 1,100 families; 2,073 permanent housing units completed and 2,825 more under construction.

Educational Opportunities Provided for Hurricane-Affected Students: 63 classrooms rehabilitated/reconstructed; 157 new classrooms constructed for dislocated students; 30 new EDUCATODOS centers created to teach grades 7-9 to out-of-school youth and young adults; 2 private businesses in EDUCATODOS network; 5 NGOs in EDUCATODOS network; 23 schools/education centers using distance learning methods; 1 new vocational center constructed; 2 existing vocational centers expanded; and NGO-management developed for 2 new centers.

Environmental and Disaster Mitigation Needs Addressed: 392 hectares under sustainable agricultural practices; 32 hectares under sustainable forest management; 17 municipalities involved in watershed management practices; 25 users sharing information through GIS network; 12 landslide maps developed and disseminated; 55 GOH/municipal/NGO representatives trained; 1 watershed management mapping product developed/disseminated; 18 stream-flow gauges installed/upgraded with central database and hydrologic database developed; 8 disaster assessments/reports developed/disseminated; 4 disaster preparedness plans developed for municipalities; and 1,636 local officials and community leaders trained in disaster preparedness.

Improved Local Government Response to Citizen Needs: 30 municipalities returned to pre-Hurricane Mitch local income generating levels; 2 local government budget and accounting systems improved; 15 Urban Development Strategies developed in secondary cities; and userfee studies for projects and maintenance units developed.

Improved GOH Accountability and Transparency: An \$8.7 million multi-donor (USAID contribution \$3.2 million) agreement was signed in March 2001 to create an independent inspector unit to ensure the efficient and transparent use of resources for national reconstruction and transformation. A nation-wide survey to assess public perception of corruption, accountability and transparency was conducted in early 2001. The results will be used to design a large-scale anti-corruption campaign in coming months.

Performance and Prospects:

The \$293 million supplemental-funded Hurricane Reconstruction Program (HRP) still dominates USAID's development program. As it moves into its second year, the HRP is reaching its full implementation. With the onset of the Honduran dry season, most infrastructure construction under the HRP is at its peak. Throughout the country, work-crews are busy constructing hundreds of kilometers of roads, dozens of bridges and water-crossings, extensive water and

sanitation systems, entire resettlement communities, vocational centers, and hundreds of classrooms. Expenditures are projected to remain at \$17 million per month for the balance of the calendar year. The program is making a comprehensive contribution to the reconstruction effort and laying the groundwork for a more profound transformation in Honduras. While the Mission has managed to stay on track to expend most of the \$293 million supplemental by the termination date, unforeseen contracting problems in the final group of Water and Sanitation projects have delayed the start-up of those projects. At this point, this key group of water and sanitation projects cannot be completed by the December 31, 2001 deadline.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The USAID/Honduras reconstruction program was developed to meet the most pressing reconstruction needs of Honduras through December 2001. Most activities are projected to accomplish their results prior to that date. However, as noted above, unforeseen contracting problems in the final group of Water and Sanitation projects have delayed the start-up of those projects. If the deadline is not extended for these specific activities, many of the investments to date will have been wasted because key components of these integrated systems will remain unfinished; for example, sewage treatment ponds will not have pumping stations to bring sewage to the ponds. USAID/Honduras is requesting an extension to complete these activities.

The Mission also feels strongly that the full potential of reconstruction gains is threatened by severe budget constraints in the regular DA program in the out-years. The Mission does not advocate expanding the scope of this Special Objective; however, for the past two years the Mission has requested additional DA funds to ensure the sustainability of some of the key initiatives begun under the HRP. The Bureau's decision not to propose additional budget resources means that USAID/Honduras does not have resources available to fund high impact activities after the deadline for the reconstruction program. The Mission is finding it difficult to explain to GAO and Congressional staff why USAID is not responding to these serious issues and needs.

Other Donor Programs:

The scope of the donor reconstruction efforts in Honduras is massive, involving numerous bilateral and multilateral donors operating in a wide spectrum of sectors. Close coordination among the donors, therefore, is paramount to ensure efficiency, coverage, and complementarity of the donor programs. The primary donor coordination mechanism is the G-12 consultative process that includes the major donors: Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, IDB, UNDP, IMF, USAID and World Bank.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

ACDI/VOCA; American Institutes of Research (AIR): Subcontractors include Academy for Educational Development (AED), Education Development Center (EDC), Juarez and Associates, and University of Pittsburgh; Barents-Carana; CARE; Casals & Associates; Catholic Relief Services (CRS); Chemonics; Columbia Corporation; COMPUSA; Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF): Subgrants include Adventist Development Relief Association (ADRA), Children's International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Habitat for Humanity, and Shelter Now; Dell; Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI)—Subgrants include CRS and Zamorano (Escuela Agrícola Panamericana); DevTech Systems Inc.: Subcontractors include Oklahoma State University; FINTRAC; H.K. Schueler; John Deere Construction Equipment; Katalysis; Land O'Lakes Inc.; Metrovision (Louisiana Alliance); Pan-American Development Foundation (PADF); Partners for the Americas/Washington; Planning Assistance; Samaritan's Purse; World Council of Credit Unions (FACACH subgrantee); Black & Veatch; CH2M Hill-Conash; DRC, Inc.; Hazen & Sawyer; Applied Natural Systems, Inc.; Baker-CA, LLC; International Business Initiatives Corp.; International Enzymes, Inc.; Louis Berger International, Inc. – ASP; Nature Plus, Inc.; University of Arizona; University of Auburn; University of Hawaii-Hilo & Rhode Island University; North Carolina State University; Texas A&M.

SO Text for SO: 522-006 Improved Opportunity to Obtain Basic Education and Vocational Skills (BEST)

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-006

Objective Name: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and vocational skills (BEST)

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

100% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

A major education reform proposal was drafted and discussed over the last year that forms a starting point for election proposals and the program of a new administration and is supported by a coordinated donor effort. Radio-based alternative delivery systems for basic education expanded and met targets for grades completed; 8 new vocational schools began operations.

The perennial shortcomings of the Honduran education system are well-documented: (1) a lack of equitable access to quality educational opportunities; (2) poor quality of instruction; (3) high rates of drop-outs and repetition; (4) poor quality, outdated curricula and teaching materials; (5) inadequate evaluation and supervision, due to a lack of national standards for both teachers and students; and (6) systemic management weaknesses. A lack of sustained educational and political leadership has frustrated attempts to address these deficiencies. With the creation in early 1999 of a national reform coalition, a consensus in support of meaningful education reform has emerged among the major political parties, the general populace, and key private sector leaders. With the momentum created by this consensus—and given the opportunities presented by the upcoming national elections and the highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative—USAID faces an unparalleled opportunity to assist the education reform effort. Improving the educational level of Hondurans is critical to achieving all USAID objectives in Honduras. A skilled and educated workforce helps spur economic development and can improve Honduras' competitive position in global markets. Higher levels of education lead to increased incomes and a reduction in poverty, the adoption of improved health practices, increases in family planning, the development of effective participation in decision-making and citizen oversight, and improved environmental practices.

Key Results:

The percentage of children completing sixth grade has declined primarily due to high levels of repetition and drop-outs in the early grades. The alternative basic education delivery systems (ABEDS) exceeded this year's goals for completion of grade levels, as the coverage and efficiency of these programs continued to improve. In terms of increased incomes, the economic value of one additional grade of schooling obtained is about \$60 per year, compared to the average annual income of participants when they enroll in these programs of \$598. Since

participants can obtain two additional grades of schooling per calendar year, the increase in annual income per participant can be as high as \$120 per year, a 20% increase in annual income throughout the entire productive life of the participant (estimated at 32 years).

Performance and Prospects:

Reform - Education reform stayed at the forefront of Mission education efforts as USAID presided over the donor coordination group (Mesa Redonda de Cooperación en Educación – MERECE) from June through December 2000. An education reform results framework was developed and MERECE supported the MOE in the creation of the Unit for Transformation of National Education (Transformation Unit). Education reform is likely to be a major issue in the upcoming election and will be a key area for the next administration to address in light of the priority given to education improvement in the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Examples of key policy reform initiatives include: 1) the development of national education standards, as well as curriculum, teacher training and evaluation systems based upon these standards; 2) decentralization of education sector management; 3) expansion of secondary school opportunities; 4) expansion and improved quality of preschool for all children; and 5) expansion and improvement of vocational education opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

Alternative Delivery of Basic Education - The EDUCATODOS program was able to accelerate its forward momentum over the last year, working to complement expansion activities funded under the Hurricane Reconstruction Program. Enrollment increased for Grades 1-6 enrollment and Grade 8 was added to the Telebásico program. The efficiency rate for students passing each grade has been improving steadily over the past several years. Although males are having slightly more difficulty completing their respective levels of study than females, continuing improvements in the efficiency of the system are helping increase the level of schooling and incomes of the rural population, where most of the participants live. An analysis of test results from 1998 through 2000 indicates that test scores declined between 4% and 8% (depending on the grade level) as the efficiency and coverage of EDUCATODOS increased from 55% of the students enrolled successfully passing their grade level in 1997 to 68% in 2000 and as coverage increased by 43%, from 38,159 students passing their grade level in 1999 to 54,696 students in 2000. Increases in efficiency and coverage lead to fewer marginal students dropping out and more marginal students being enrolled in the program. Both of these lead, in turn, to lower average test scores but increased equity. The Maduro Foundation expanded broadcast of the Grade 1 interactive radio instruction (IRI) Mathematics program to 18 Departments, and introduced Grade 2 lessons in 9 Departments.

Vocational Education - CADERH completed construction and equipping of 8 new vocational training centers (VTCs) and signed agreements with 6 existing centers, to bring its network to a total of 25 VTCs. CADERH also signed an agreement with the National Professional Training Institute (INFOP) under which 18 of the VTCs became “collaborative centers” and receive financial support that underwrites approximately 70% of their operating costs, thus contributing substantially to the overall sustainability of these VTCs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID/Honduras is in the process of revising its approach to achieving this objective based on recommendations from an evaluation of the Basic Education and Skills Training (BEST) project and the revised USAID policy guidelines for the use of child survival funds for basic education activities. An exit strategy for vocational education is being carried out under the Hurricane Reconstruction program and the Mission expects to focus future programming on:

Promotion of Education Reform – USAID proposes to provide technical assistance to the Unidad de Transformación de la Educación Nacional (UTEN), a reform unit within the Ministry, which will develop new policies for the entire sector and assure coordination and development of new and existing programs. This effort helps create a de-politicized unit that will provide or contract for technical assistance and training in support of reform efforts, coordinate and monitor Government of Honduras (GOH), donor and civil society programs to avoid conflicting or duplicative

interventions, and evaluate education sector programs. USAID will also continue to play a leadership role in the donor group MERECE.

Union Coordination - Recognizing the importance of union involvement in a successful reform effort, the Mission proposes to help coordinate union participation in reform discussions. For example, unions should be part of a steering committee for the UTEN and could be invited to participate on evaluation panels (e.g. approval of evaluation criteria or evaluation of programs). The unions have funds to participate in international events (e.g. NEA or AFT meetings) but we can help identify relevant events and arrange for interpreter services, side visits to schools or innovative projects.

Revised curriculum for EDUCATODOS – As USAID looks to exit from continuing operational support for EDUCATODOS, the BEST evaluation noted the need to develop a more active participatory curriculum for grades 1-6. Efforts are now underway to develop the 7-9 curriculum. These curriculum development efforts could contribute to a larger curriculum reform effort in the formal system.

Expansion of EDUCATODOS centers – One way to quickly address shortages in the number of middle schools is to expand the number of EDUCATODOS centers that offer grades 7-9. This year the MOE has had to turn tens of thousands of sixth grade graduates away from the doors of the existing middle-schools. There is also unmet demand for grades 1-6 from students who dropped out or never received schooling when they were at school age.

Pilot programs in teacher training, standardized testing, and technology use – USAID has begun funding the “Save the First Cycle” program which would focus training and other interventions on developing improved teaching quality in the first, second, and third grades in one department. The results of this effort may then bring other donors in to expand this effort. USAID is also supporting a radio-based math program, *Aprendamos Matematica*.

Development of key vocational training institutional capability – USAID is proposing to help INFOP upgrade its vocational technical curriculum, materials, and instructor training and help CADERH develop its accreditation and certification capability. The Mission is reconstructing vocational centers that were not built to standards required to withstand earthquake risks where they are located, thus strengthening the vocational training centers constructed to date.

Other Donor Programs:

Both the World Bank (WB) and the Inter-american Development Bank (IDB) will implement new loan projects in 2001. The WB program will target teacher training, curriculum development and community participation at the pre-school and primary levels. The IDB project will target the expansion of middle school programs, teacher training, training in school management, community participation and development of a plan for reform of secondary (grades 10-12) education. The current IDB project will continue to finance decentralization activities as well as the installation of a human resource/payroll program in the MOE. The German Government will provide computer equipment, software and technical assistance to enable the MOE to establish a reliable Management Information System. The Spanish Government is developing an in-service teacher-training program targeted to four Departments and supports a literacy program in the same four Departments. The European Union will provide funds for training of vocational teachers and school construction and repairs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Ministry of Education, Advisory Council for Human Resource Development (CADERH), Ricardo Ernesto Maduro Education Foundation (FEREMA), DevTech Systems Inc., American Institutes of Research (Improving Education Quality Project/USAID Global).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and vocational skills

Objective ID: 522-006

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 6.1 More Hondurans completing quality primary education

Indicator: Increased percentage of enrolled students successfully passing grade levels through EDUCATODOS only

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of students successfully passing grade levels: Total males and females

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	62.0
1997	62.0	55.0
1998	63.0	65.0
1999	66.0	66.4
2000	67.0	68.0
2001	68.0	NA
2002	69.0	NA
2003	70.0	NA
2004(T)	71.0	NA

Source:

Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST/522-0388). EDUCATODOS data are available in January of each year through the BEST Project monitoring information.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures both efficiency and quality. It complements the indicator that measures actual numbers of students passing grade levels.

Comments:

Performance: Exceeded (male and total), This indicator has been improving steadily over the past several years. Although males are having slightly more difficulty completing their respective levels of study than females, continuing improvements in the efficiency of the system are helping increase the level of schooling and incomes of the rural population, where most of the participants live.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and vocational skills

Objective ID: 522-006

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 6.3 More Hondurans acquiring marketable skills for employment

Indicator: Increased number of graduates from PVO and municipal training centers employed each year: Total male and female

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Annual Number of Graduates Employed: Total male and female

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)	NA	1,202
1995	1,200	938
1996(B)	1,200	1,085
1997	1,200	1,082
1998	2,000	878
1999	1,100	904
2000	1,100	1,043
2001	1,500	NA
2002	1,900	NA
2003	2,500	NA
2004(T)	3,000	NA

Source:

Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST/522-0388)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator reflects the total number of graduates from PVO and municipal training centers employed annually.

Comments:

Performance: Met (95%) (both female and male). The graduates of the vocational centers are in high demand and about 90% obtain employment after graduation. Previous implementation problems that have had a negative effect on the performance of the activity in past years have been resolved. As more new centers come on line, improvements in meeting the planned targets are expected. However, the target for 2000 was kept the same as for 1999 since it was recognized that it will take some time for improvements in enrollments and retention rates to bring about an increase in the number of graduates.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and vocational skills

Objective ID: 522-006

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: IR 6.1 More Hondurans completing quality primary education

Indicator: Increased number of grade levels passed each year by students in the alternative basic education delivery systems (ABEDS): Total female and male

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Total Number of Grade Levels Passed Each Year: Total female and male

Year	Planned	Actual
1993(B)	NA	900
1994	2,000	4,900
1995	20,000	22,000
1996	40,000	43,000
1997	49,000	53,000
1998*	60,000	41,242
1999	55,000	65,481
2000	70,000	72,916
2001	75,000	NA
2002	80,000	NA
2003	90,000	NA
2004(T)	100,000	NA

Source:

Ministry of Education (MOE). Basic Education and Skills Training Project (BEST/522-0388). Data is available every February/March through the MOE statistics. EDUCATODOS data is available in January of each year.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator tracks the number of grade levels passed each year for nine levels in the alternative basic education delivery systems. These nine levels are the equivalent of grades 1-9 of the formal basic education system. This indicator does not necessarily represent the number of students because some may pass two or more levels in one year while others may take two or more years to pass a level. The indicator provides a measure of the level of education attainment; i.e., cumulative grade levels passed rather than the actual number of individuals enrolled in the programs.

Comments:

Performance: Exceeded (male and total); Fell short (female - 83%). Other alternative basic education delivery systems (ABEDS) include programs run by NGOs, night schools, and a program entitled Primaria Acelerada. The breakdown of data for EDUCATODOS and the other ABEDS programs is shown below. The difference in the 1996 and 1997 totals between the table above and the data that follows are due to rounding. 1996, EDUCATODOS, 15,553; 1996, Other ABEDS, 27,847; 1996, Total, 43,400; 1997, EDUCATODOS, 24,336; 1997, Other ABEDS, 28,695; 1997, Total, 53,031; 1998, EDUCATODOS, 15,197; 1998, Other ABEDS, 26,045; 1998, Total, 41,242; 1999, EDUCATODOS, 38,159; 1999, Other ABEDS, 27,322; 1999, Total, 65,481. As a result of Hurricane Mitch, the project fell significantly short in achieving targets for 1998 and the targets for subsequent years were lowered. EDUCATODOS has regained lost ground and exceeded the revised 1999 and 2000 targets. EDUCATODOS must continue to improve the efficiency of the program, expand into additional departments, and resolve problems of delayed salary payments for the project promoters, which contributes to their ineffective performances.

SO Text for SO: 522-007 More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Objective ID: 522-007

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

100% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The Municipal Development Program made impressive gains and benefited greatly from synergies associated with the activities under the Hurricane Reconstruction Program. At the local level, revenue collection increased, community participation (especially that of women) continued to rise, basic service coverage expanded and new municipalities incorporated improved management structures. At the national level, important reforms to the municipal law were passed, the central government publicly expressed its support for the decentralization process, the Presidential Commission on Decentralization was formally reactivated, and the donor community improved its coordination and provided greater support for local governments and decentralization. A record number of mayors have opted for re-election, illustrating the increased political importance of leading local governments.

The municipal development program addresses the needs of municipal officials who often lack the experience and background to deal effectively with the demands placed on them and may lack the managerial and financial resources they need to respond to citizen needs. Strong municipal governments also serve as a check on the growth of centralized power at the national level and reduce the potential for a return to authoritarian governments. Intensive USAID assistance to 40 secondary cities benefits approximately 50% of all Hondurans (three million) while other efforts reach all 298 municipalities. The whole country benefits from greater efficiency, reduced potential for municipal corruption in public works, reduced risk to public health, and increased participation by citizens in decisions that affect their lives.

Key Results:

Indicators for municipal revenue generation and citizen participation in town meetings exceeded their targets. Basic services are expanding to keep pace with population growth and the reconstruction process has given an additional push to decentralization efforts. Central government transfers to municipalities increased and a new Municipal Law was passed that clarified and expanded municipal authority.

Performance and Prospects:

Strengthened Municipal Government: The USAID-funded technical assistance program via the Foundation for Municipal Development (FUNDEMUN) successfully strengthened participating municipalities and exceeded targets. The larger municipalities achieved an increase of 9% in real terms as compared to total revenues in 1999, and the smaller municipalities experienced even greater success with total revenues increasing by 29% in real terms.

As in prior years, the Central American Technological University (UNITEC) designed and implemented a training program aimed at the small, poor rural municipalities. The focus was on municipal administration, community participation and watershed management of agricultural lands and forestry. The program reached 233 municipalities and has resulted in mayors, councilmen, and community leaders taking steps to improve the organizational structure and decision-making process in their municipalities.

The Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON) continued its aggressive advocacy efforts for decentralization. Efforts were focused on getting the central government to comply with the 5% mandated transfer of resources. A major success was Congressional passage of an amendment to the Municipal Law to better define territorial domain, administrative efficiency, improved citizen participation, and assignment of new municipal responsibilities (albeit without additional resources to support these initiatives). Advocacy efforts also forestalled congressional initiatives to retard and set back gains previously made to sustain decentralized governments. Donor pressure led the government to make a public commitment to decentralization. Although the government still lacks a strategic plan for decentralization, it did reactivate the long dormant Presidential Decentralization Commission charged with developing a decentralization strategy. For the first time, the President held substantive meetings to discuss decentralization and municipal strengthening and invited the AMHON to participate in the process.

Citizen Participation in Local Government: Active citizen participation in the decision making process at the local level, especially in decisions surrounding reconstruction projects, continued to be a vibrant part of USAID municipal strengthening efforts. Attendance targets for town meetings for large and small municipalities were exceeded with the actual average individual attendance recorded at 222 and 209 respectively. Female attendance at the meetings of smaller municipalities doubled compared to 1999. Smaller municipalities held also an average of 86 neighborhood meetings as compared to the 47.2 meetings held by the larger ones; again reflecting a more aggressive community participation.

Improved Coverage of Basic Services: Coverage of basic public services remained somewhat static throughout 2000; however, significant gains are anticipated in year 2001 when infrastructure reconstruction efforts under Hurricane Mitch are completed. In large municipalities, 26,180 new beneficiaries were added to water, sewage and refuse collection services (33% service coverage). In the smaller municipalities, 1,240 beneficiaries were added (16% coverage). This represents 2% growth over last year for the large municipalities while coverage remained static for the smaller municipalities. Privatization of key services, especially markets, bus terminals and garbage collection services have helped reduce municipal operating costs, increase revenue collection and decrease the day-to-day management burden on municipal personnel. The USAID-funded program has produced impressive results driven by an integrated approach focused on technical assistance, training, and advocacy. All participating municipalities now have accounting systems in place while the large municipalities have taken steps to establish public works units with trained personnel. Core municipalities, and many assisted by UNITEC and AMHON, have some portion of land cadastre systems in place.

In the past year, as other donors designed municipal development programs, the FUNDEMUN municipalities have been increasingly viewed as desirable recipients of technical assistance from other donors because of their existing management and organizational systems. This reflects well on both FUNDEMUN and on the municipalities. All of the larger municipalities in the program adopted the FUNDEMUN organizational model that provides for an administrative, finance, public

works, community development and urban planning units, together with the corresponding internal control systems. Smaller municipalities, because of their limited resources, are only able to adopt a more streamlined version of this plan.

Given the enormous cost of constructing capital infrastructure, municipalities will be unable to meet the demands for increased water and sanitation services utilizing solely their own tax and tariff revenues. In January 2001, USAID submitted a proposal seeking approval for a loan portfolio guarantee under the Development Credit Authority. Approval is sought for an authorized amount not to exceed \$5.0 million with a credit subsidy cost of \$500,000 to be split-funded under the FY 2001 direct appropriation for DCA Credit Subsidy earmarked for the Urban Environmental sector. USAID Honduras believes that the time is ripe to initiate such a program as some USAID-funded infrastructure activities wind down. This program will allow municipalities the opportunity to borrow loan funds based on their own capabilities and decision-making authority. A DCA program will also serve to reinforce the Mission's municipal finance program and assistance underway with RUDO/Guatemala.

Following presidential, congressional and mayoral elections December 2001, the Municipal Development Program will be faced with an array of new challenges as reelected incumbents embark on aggressive programs to strengthen their municipal structures and newly elected mayors need to be trained for their new responsibilities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The local government landscape in Honduras is different in 2001 that it was in 1998, largely due to the Hurricane and reconstruction/transformation activities. Challenges facing municipalities today are more complex than pre-Mitch. The hurricane response provided USAID's municipal development program an opportunity to delve into important new areas and support the burgeoning decentralization process. These new areas present a real opportunity to develop a more dynamic and effective municipal strengthening program if we can continue to supported them. Beyond the "fundamentals" of municipal strengthening that we are currently engaged in, key areas that provide new opportunities are: 1) Urban planning, 2) Disaster mitigation, preparedness and response, 3) Municipal support to new settlements, and 4) Increased access to infrastructure investment funds.

Demand for technical assistance and training to Honduran municipalities via the USAID program grows everyday. More municipalities are requesting our assistance than we can currently afford. Strong local governments are important contributors to USAID efforts to promote economic development in areas of growth potential, improve water management, and promote decentralized health and education services. Secondary cities are anxious to continue to develop their capacity to respond to citizen needs and demonstrate that municipalities are ready for decentralization. This demand, combined with the need to address the areas described above, indicate that without additional funding we will not be able to sustain a growing program and address the additional needs which would make our program more responsive and effective. Dynamic and capable municipal governments have the potential to greatly advance the historic opportunity for decentralization that is now at hand in Honduras.

Other Donor Programs:

While USAID is the primary donor in the area of municipal development, a number of other groups have become involved in this sector including the Spanish, the Swedes, the UNDP, the Germans, and the IDB. The involvement of these donors has been extremely useful in pushing for policy reform. However, at the municipal level, coordination has been more complex and intensive effort is required to share information and avoid duplication of effort.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's primary partners are FUNDEMUN, AMHON, and UNITEC for TA, training and national policy reform support. The Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) is our primary partner for

urban water and sanitation infrastructure investment. The International City/ County Managers Association (ICMA) will provide training for Mayoral candidates this year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government
Objective ID: 522-007
Approved: 10/99 Country/Organization: USAID Honduras
Result Name: More responsive and effective municipal government
Indicator: Increased number of small municipalities being strengthened
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of small municipalities incorporated each year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	N/A	0
1998	3	10
1999	3	2
2000	3	5
2001	0	N/A
2002	3	N/A
2003(T)	0	N/A

Source:
Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340) Municipal Records.

Indicator/Description:
Increased number of small municipalities receiving technical assistance.

Comments:

Performance: Exceeded. USAID was able to incorporate five new small municipalities into the program directly via FUNDEMUN. In addition, FUNDEMUN's efforts are increasingly focusing on associations of municipalities formed at the regional level as well as pairing larger, more mature municipalities with one or more smaller ones to provide training, technical assistance and sharing lessons learned. Also, the UNITEC Community Outreach program reached 31 small, rural-based municipalities to provide training in administrative and management strengthening and promote microenterprise activities. AMHON also promoted association of municipalities and provided technical assistance to set up a simplified cadastre system for revenue-raising activities.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Objective ID: 522-007

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Indicator: Average annual percentage increase in municipal income in participating municipalities: "B" municipalities

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average Percentage Increase (amounts in local currency): "B" municipalities

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	1,653,785
1997	N/A	*1,985,987 (+14.8%) **2,741,265
1998	+3%	**3,333,938 (+5.92%)
1999	+3%	**4,875,168 (24.33%)
2000	+3%	**6,779,067 (28.95%)
2001	+3%	N/A
2002	+2%	N/A
2003(T)	+3%	N/A

Source:

Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Records

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures average municipal revenue from all sources, and reflects the percentage increase/decrease in average municipal revenues compared to the prior year.

All indicator reports for all years have been adjusted to reflect real average annual increases in municipal revenues taking into account the inflation rate for the the stated year. The "A" category represents the medium to large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Comments:

Performance: exceeded. Targets for "A" and "B" participating municipalities were exceeded in spite of the strong political winds influencing municipal decision-making. As noted, there is a significant difference between the increase in income reported for the "A" and "B" municipalities. The former have reported a 9% increase while the latter reported a 29% increase. The difference reflects the technical assistance impact provided by FUNDEMUN. In the past two years, 12 "B" municipalities joined the program representing 70% of the total number of municipalities in this category. The technical assistance has the greatest impact in the early years as a more accurate and complete database of real property owners is developed, and all type of information is more carefully tracked. The economic slowdown also impacted the larger secondary cities or "A" municipalities as more economic activity is centered in these locations as businesses closed or downsized resulting in lower business and personal income taxes paid to the municipalities.

* Corresponding to September of the indicated year.

** Corresponding to December of the indicated year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Objective ID: 522-007

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Indicator: Increased average number of participants in open town meetings in participating municipalities

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average Number of Attendants per Town Meeting in Participating Municipalities: Total male and female

Year	Planned	Actual
1991(B)	N/A	20
1996 "A"	180	180
1996 "B"	N/A	97
1997 "A"	200	174
1997 "B"	125	114
1998 "A"	210	217
1998 "B"	130	210
1999 "A"	215	145
1999 "B"	135	129
2000 "A"	220	222
2000 "B"	140	209
2001 "A"	225	N/A
2001 "B"	145	N/A
2002 "A"	230	N/A
2002 "B"	150	N/A
2003 "A"	235	N/A
2003 "B"	155	N/A

Source:

Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Data, Official Minutes of Town Meetings.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator reports the average number of persons attending open town meetings in participating municipalities. The "A" category represents the medium and large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Comments:

Performance: Exceeded expectations. Targets for town meeting participation were met for large and small municipalities and female participation increased significantly in comparison to the prior year. Active citizen participation in the decision making process at the local level, especially in decisions surrounding reconstruction projects, continued to be a vibrant part of USAID municipal strengthening efforts. Attendance targets for "A" and "B" municipalities town meetings were met and exceeded with the actual average individual attendance recorded at 222 and 209 respectively. Female attendance at the meetings or smaller municipalities doubled as compared to 1999. This is a very positive development for the program and represents the results of dedicated grassroots efforts to involve this segment of the community. Also, noteworthy is that smaller municipalities held also an average of 86 neighborhood meetings as compared to 47.2 meetings held by the larger municipalities; again reflecting a more aggressive community participation.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Objective ID: 522-007

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Indicator: Increased coverage of public services (water, sewerage, refuse collection) by municipalities: "A" category

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of Urban Inhabitants Receiving all three services in Participating Municipalities: "A" category

Year	Planned	Actual
1991	N/A	17.0
1992	20	18.5
1993	22	26.7
1994	24	28.8
1995	26	29.7
1996	28	30
1997	30	30
1998	32	+16,985 (28%)
1999	+20,000 (32%)	+42,590 (31%)
2000	(32%)	26,180 (33%)
2001	(32%)	N/A

Source:

Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Data

Indicator/Description:

Increase in number of inhabitants receiving water, sewerage or trash collection services. Average percent service coverage in parenthesis. The "A" category represents the medium and large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Comments:

Performance: exceeded. In general coverage of basic services remained somewhat static throughout 2000 as the benefits from Hurricane Mitch infrastructure efforts are in progress with more defined results not in evidence until 2001. In the "A" municipalities, 26,180 new beneficiaries were added to water, sewage and solid waste collection services representing 33% service coverage. In the "B" municipalities, 1,240 were added representing a 16% coverage. When compared to the prior year, coverage of the three basic services for the "A" municipalities experienced a 2% growth while the "B" municipalities coverage remained static.

The reconstruction program will rehabilitate 25 water systems and 35 sewerage systems benefiting 60 municipalities. However, and as noted in prior years, municipalities will be unable to meet the demands for increased water and sanitation services utilizing solely their own tax and tariff revenues given the high cost of constructing capital infrastructure. USAID will need to continue to support financing for basic infrastructure well beyond the supplemental period to achieve an integrated and effective strategy in municipal development.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Objective ID: 522-007

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Indicator: Increased coverage of public services (water, sewerage, refuse collection) by municipalities: "B" category

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of Urban Inhabitants Receiving all three services in Participating Municipalities: "B" category.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	N/A	3
1997	8	6
1998	12	+1,665 (15%)
1999	+2,000 (12%)	+2,940 (16%)
2000	(12%)	1,240 (16%)
2001	(12%)	N/A

Source:

Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Data.

Indicator/Description:

Increase in number of inhabitants receiving water, sewerage or trash collection services. Average percent service coverage in parenthesis. The "A" category represents the medium and large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Comments:

Performance: exceeded. In general coverage of basic services remained somewhat static throughout 2000 as the benefits from Hurricane Mitch infrastructure efforts are in progress with more defined results not in evidence until 20001. In the "A" municipalities, 26,180 new beneficiaries were added to water, sewage and solid waste collection services representing 33% service coverage. In the "B" municipalities, 1,240 were added representing a 16% coverage. When compared to the prior year, coverage of the three basic services for the "A" municipalities experienced a 2% growth while the "B" municipalities coverage remained static.

The reconstruction program will rehabilitate 25 water systems and 35 sewerage systems benefiting 60 municipalities. However, and as noted in prior years, municipalities will be unable to meet the demands for increased water and sanitation services utilizing solely their own tax and tariff revenues given the high cost of constructing capital infrastructure. USAID will need to continue to support financing for basic infrastructure well beyond the supplemental period to achieve an integrated and effective strategy in municipal development.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Objective ID: 522-007

Approved: 10/99

Country/Organization: USAID Honduras

Result Name: More responsive and effective municipal government

Indicator: Average annual percentage increase in municipal income in participating municipalities: "A" municipalities

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average Percentage Increase (amounts in local currency: "A" municipalities)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	10,731,213
1997	N/A	*12,695,007 (+5.2%) **17,360,703
1998	+5%	**18,312,619 (-10.22%)
1999	+5%	**28,404,293 (33.21%)
2000	+5%	**33,790,559 (8.86%)
2001	+5%	N/A
2002	+3%	N/A
2003(T)	+5%	N/A

Source:

Municipal Development Project (MDP/522-0340), Municipal Records

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures average municipal revenue from all sources, and reflects the percentage increase/decrease in average municipal revenues compared to the prior year.

All indicator reports for all years have been adjusted to reflect real average annual increases in municipal revenues taking into account the inflation rate for the stated year. The "A" category represents the medium and large municipalities and the "B" category represents the smaller municipalities.

Comments:

Performance: exceeded. Targets for "A" and "B" participating municipalities were exceeded in spite of the strong political winds influencing municipal decision-making. As noted, there is a significant difference between the increase in income reported for the "A" and "B" municipalities. The former have reported a 9% increase while the latter reported a 29% increase. The difference reflects the technical assistance impact provided by FUNDEMUN. In the past two years, 12 "B" municipalities joined the program representing 70% of the total number of municipalities in this category. The technical assistance has the greatest impact in the early years as a more accurate and complete database of real property owners is developed, and all type of information is more carefully tracked. The economic slowdown also impacted the larger secondary cities or "A" municipalities as more economic activity is centered in these locations as businesses closed or downsized resulting in lower business and personal income taxes paid to the municipalities.

* Corresponding to September of the indicated year.

** Corresponding to December of the indicated year.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Program Resources

Hurricane Mitch dramatically changed the context for development in Honduras and the new directions already being implemented by the Mission as part of the reconstruction effort imply major changes for the future of the USAID/Honduras program. The Mission is requesting additional funds in the amount of \$9.5 million above the control levels in FY-2003 to support the following targeted interventions:

- **Economic Reactivation** – Economic growth over the last decade only slightly exceeded population growth and had little effect on poverty reduction. Approximately two-thirds of Honduran households still live in poverty. Honduras continues to suffer from insufficient employment generation, especially for the poor. The Mission recently completed a review of its economic growth strategy by an external group of private sector consultants and senior AID/W staff. The principal recommendation that emerged from this assessment was that the Mission needs to complement its strong economic policy focus by providing support to the private sector to develop productive responses to policy changes -- for example, two private sector initiatives (Land O'Lakes and FINTRAC) currently funded with supplemental funds are helping to increase the productivity and incomes of hundreds of farmers and rural enterprises. The Mission wants to promote these private sector initiatives through direct investments (\$2 .0 million) and through an increase in the Development Credit Authority (\$0.5 million).
- **Water Management Initiative** – Honduras' failure to effectively manage its water resources causes significant problems, including inadequate water supplies, low quality of drinking water, inefficient use of irrigation in high value agriculture, sub-optimal generation of energy, sewage-related health problems, annual flood damage and losses, and damage to important marine and freshwater wildlife habitats. The Mission is proposing a water management initiative to work with local governments and water-user groups to address pressing water resource needs. Technical assistance will support the creation of appropriate public policies and problem resolution. Technology transfer and a focus on increased awareness will contribute to improved water resource management. Building on a productive partnership with non-government organizations and municipalities to carry out these activities will help address the complex relationships between agricultural production, rural migration pressures, and land use, and result in successful efforts to bring about sustained and real impact. This cross-cutting initiative would also help ensure the sustainability of USAID investments in municipal water and sanitation systems by providing technical assistance to help municipalities establish tariff structures and maintenance plans to avoid having these systems fall into disrepair. We estimate that an additional \$2.0 million above the control level will be required in FY-2003.
- **Public Health** - With an estimated 4.8 children per woman--6.3 per woman in the rural areas—high fertility, and its impact on both women's and children's health, is a serious problem. The Mission's new Strategic Objective Agreement with the GOH, calls for a major expansion of reproductive health/family planning activities to address this problem in the rural areas of greatest poverty and greatest unmet demand. This is also a key theme in the Honduran National Poverty Reduction Strategy. The 20% cut in planned FY 2000 population funds severely limited our ability to carry out this strategy, forcing us to eliminate support for some of our successful rural NGO partners, to sharply cut or eliminate some of our key Global TA, and to cut back on our supply of contraceptives, demand for which had tripled in the past year. To enable us to effectively carry out the strategy, maintain the initiative and build on the excellent results we are reporting for 2000, USAID requests that the population funding level be increased by \$1 million.

- **Municipal Development** – In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, municipalities were given increased responsibility to deal with problems within their areas. However, with the end of the supplemental reconstruction funds, many of these municipalities find themselves with added responsibilities—entirely new housing communities, water and sanitation systems, roads, bridges, schools and health clinics—but fewer resources to maintain the services their constituents have come to expect. The Mission needs an additional \$1 million in DA resources to provide technical assistance to municipalities to establish comprehensive municipal service plans, integrate new communities and strengthen the ability of municipalities to generate income through tariffs and user fees. However, Given the enormous cost of constructing capital infrastructure, municipalities will be unable to meet the demands for increased water and sanitation services utilizing solely their own tax and tariff revenues. Therefore, the Mission also requesting \$0.5 million from the Development Credit Authority to support a loan guarantee program that would allow municipalities the opportunity to borrow loan funds based on their own capabilities and decision-making authority.
- **Rule of Law/Accountability** – Corruption, lack of institutional transparency and impunity continue to deter foreign investment in Honduras. Foreign companies do not trust the judicial sector's capacity to respond to their conflict-resolution needs. USAID needs to continue to support the consolidation and institutionalization of the criminal justice sector reform that will enter into effect in February of 2002 and which promises to set an example of an open, public and transparent justice system. At the same time, the Mission feels strongly that further judicial reform will be needed to address other areas important to the achievement of other objectives such as corruption, transparency, the antiquated commercial code and land titling. Funding levels, however, are inadequate to meet these needs. The Mission requested additional ESF funds to supplement the shortfall in DA but these levels have consistently fallen short of the Mission's requests. An additional \$2.5 million is needed to begin to respond to these vital judicial sector reforms.

These additional resources will be required for obligation in FY-2003. The Mission requests this level of budget resources be included in the LAC Bureau Budget Submission for Honduras.

Operating Expense Resources

The past two and half years have been just short of chaotic for the USAID/Honduras mission. Prior to Hurricane Mitch, the USAID Mission was responsible for managing a modest and fairly straight-forward development program in Honduras. After Mitch, the Mission faced, and has met, the challenge of continuing to manage a development program while absorbing an over 10-fold increase in new resources in support of the reconstruction effort—resources that dwarfed those devoted to the Mission's "regular" program. The Mission has met or exceeded almost all its objectives under the reconstruction program, and has done so with only minimal increases in operating expense allowances or workforce. The reconstruction program is now heading into the "home stretch", and midway through the next fiscal year will become part of our programmatic history.

The end of the reconstruction program will present its own set of challenges for the Mission. We will undertake major changes in staffing to adjust to lower program levels. This will impact the Mission in a variety of ways, not the least of which will be financial as we calculate the cost of staff reductions. At the same time, this provides the Mission with a tremendous opportunity to make adjustments that will strengthen our manpower pool and thus our abilities to effectively manage an evolving program.

Operating Expense Budget Request

Our budget estimate is \$480,000 below our FY2001 requirements. We have already eliminated all but the most essential of our planned NXP procurements which are detailed in the Capital Investments Table. The funds remaining in our procurement budget are sufficient to cover expenditures to date in FY 2001, but not much beyond that.

The Mission will have great difficulty in complying with the existing FY2001 funding levels because of a number of factors beyond our control: a number of unexpected medical evacuations; unanticipated changes in the status of dependent children (from schools at post to schools away from post), among others.

In the "out" years, it will be impossible to manage our program with a straight-lined budget, and this is reflected in our requests. In spite of our best efforts to control costs and recycle resources, we still find that for FY 2002, our requested level exceeds the FY 2001 level by 11 percent, while the request for FY 2003 exceeds the FY 2001 level by 22 percent. The rate of inflation in Honduras hovers around twelve to fifteen percent. In addition, utilities, which have been fairly heavily subsidized in the past, have increased substantially this year, with significant increases in critical areas such as electricity, water, telecommunications, and fuel. Already in this CY, electricity rates have been hiked by between 15 and 20 percent (following similar increases last year), with additional increases to be phased in throughout the year. Phone rates are rising drastically as subsidization of local calls ends in preparation for privatization of the Honduran telecommunications monopoly. Fuel prices have also risen, and this can be expected to continue given current rises in the price of petroleum products world-wide. Additionally, staffing costs alone will rise as a result of such routine items as step-increases and required increases in benefits costs that are built-in to benefit-provider contracts.

Another major factor this year is a just-announced FSN salary increase. While we are still awaiting the final figures on this, preliminary information provided by the State Department indicates that the average overall increase will be somewhere around fifteen percent. The last FSN salary adjustment was just 2 percent across the board. The current increase, which is necessary to stem a growing exodus of professional personnel for compensation-related reason, will finally bring our compensation levels back into the competitive range in the local market.

In the best of all possible worlds, the Mission will need an increase in its OE resources in FY 2003. This is due to two principal factors:

- (1) normal increases in variable OE costs (e.g., per sq. ft. rent, utilities, salaries, etc.);
- (2) USAID's portion of the fixed costs (e.g., building rent) will increase as the other USG agencies, supplemental funded OE staff, and portions of the supplemental funded program staff leave.

However, at the very least, the Mission will require that there be no cuts to existing OE levels. If the requested resource levels are not provided, we will be placed in a highly vulnerable situation *vis a vis* management controls. We would have to make drastic cuts in almost every object class. Even the requested levels are insufficient to meet some of our projected needs. For example, the average age of the Mission motor pool is already over six years, which is the normal replacement cycle for motor vehicles. Our utility vehicles, such as the warehouse moving truck and our maintenance truck, are already over 12 years old. We had hoped to be able to replace these last year or this, but resource constraints prevented that. Likewise, the office generator is also aging (eleven years) and a replacement should be budgeted during either 2002 or 2003—and if replacement is required, our current funding levels will not be sufficient.

The following tables illustrate the proposed budgetary changes from year to year, with explanations provided for variations greater than five percent.

OC	DESCRIPTION	COMPARISON FY 2001-2002				Explanation
		BUD. FY2001	BUD. FY2002	INC./ DEC	INC/ DEC %	
11.1	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	211.4	260.3	48.9	23.1%	Salary adjustments, step increase.
11.5	OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	16.4	16.7	0.3	2.0%	Straight lined.
11.8	SPECIAL PERSONNEL SERVICES PAYMT.	1361.6	1659.3	297.7	21.8%	Salary adjustments, step increase.
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	215.6	226.8	11.2	5.1%	Rates increase.
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	244.9	195.2	-49.7	-20.0%	Decrease in training/ travel.
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	51.0	18.6	-32.4	-63.0%	Post assignment & home travel decrease.
23.2	RENTAL PAYMENTS	568.5	614.3	45.8	8.0%	Increase of MD & DMD house rentals.
23.3	COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES & MISC.	210.1	222.5	12.4	5.0%	Projected utilities rate increase.
24.0	PRINTING & REPRODUCTION	15.9	16.8	0.9	5.0%	Inflation.
25.2	OTHER SERVICES	115.2	121.8	6.6	5.0%	Inflation.
25.3	ICASS	143.8	151.0	7.2	5.0%	Projected increase in cost.
25.4	OPERATION/MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	35.7	39.2	3.5	9.0%	Inflation & minimum salary wate increase.
25.6	MEDICAL CARE	1.5	1.7	0.2	13.0%	Inflation.
25.7	OPER/MAINT OF EQUIPMENT	111.7	105.9	-5.8	-5.0%	Decrease in vehicle usage.
26.0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	198.6	193.7	-4.9	-2.0%	Straight lined.
31.0	EQUIPMENT	152.0	228.0	76.0	50.0%	Increase of required equipment.
T O T A L		3653.9	4071.8	417.9	11.4%	

		COMPARISON FY2002 / FY2003				
OC	DESCRIPTION	BUD.	BUD.	INC/	INC/DEC	Explanation
		FY2002	FY2003	DEC	%	
11.1	PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	260.3	286.4	26.1	10.0%	Salary adjustments and step increase.
11.5	OTHER PERSONNEL COMPENSATION	16.7	17.0	0.3	1.0%	Straight lined.
11.8	SPECIAL PERSONNEL SERVICES PAYMT.	1659.3	1829.7	170.4	10.0%	Salary adjustments and step increase.
12.1	PERSONNEL BENEFITS	226.8	333.0	106.2	46.0%	Increase in education allowance rates.
21.0	TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS	195.2	196.6	1.4	1.0%	Straight lined.
22.0	TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	18.6	137.2	118.6	63.7%	Post assignments/replacements.
23.2	RENTAL PAYMENTS	614.3	635.3	21.0	3.0%	Straight lined.
23.3	COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES & MISC.	222.5	239.1	16.6	7.0%	Projected utilities rate increase.
24.0	PRINTING & REPRODUCTION	16.8	17.9	1.10	6.0%	Inflation.
25.2	OTHER SERVICES	121.8	128.7	6.9	5.0%	Inflation.
25.3	ICASS	151.0	158.6	7.6	5.0%	Projected costs.
25.4	OPERATION/MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	39.2	45.9	6.7	17.0%	Inflation and minimum salary increase.
25.6	MEDICAL CARE	1.7	1.9	0.2	11.0%	Inflation rate increase.
25.7	OPER/MAINT OF EQUIPMENT	105.9	112.9	7.0	6.0%	Inflation rate increase.
26.0	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	193.7	203.1	9.4	4.0%	Inflation rate increase.
31.0	EQUIPMENT	228.0	132.0	-96.0	-42.0%	Decrease in equipment/adquisition.
TOTAL		4071.8	4475.3	403.5	9.90%	

The Mission has been unable to complete the required ICASS tables for this exercise because we have been unable to find any way to pull the required information from the existing ICASS budgeting/accounting software. However, we believe that the basic information being requested in these tables is the amount of money we estimate we will recover from subscribing agencies. This information we have. In FY 2001, we will bill \$139,682 to participating agencies (not including charges to USAID OE or Development Assistance Accounts). In 2002, we would anticipate billing approximately \$ 36,000. while in 2003, we would expect to have completed our role as ICASS Service Provider.

Workforce

The workforce tables which are part of this resource request are fairly straight-forward. Levels will remain steady for the 2001-2002 period following the increases necessitated by the reconstruction program (a move from approximately 126 positions pre-Mitch to current levels of 154 positions). We estimate that levels will drop back to about 132 positions when the current supplemental and expanded program resources taper off or end in early 2002. There are currently 22 positions (funded with reconstruction program resources) which will phase out during 2002. OE staffing levels, which have edged upward slightly during the reconstruction period, will drop back to pre-Mitch levels in 2002 with the exception of one USDH Contracting Officer position, which has been funded by supplemental OE funds under the reconstruction program and will switch to regular OE, and six positions in the motorpool. The motorpool positions were added in order to eliminate the Mission's dependence on employee "self-drive" which had created unacceptable levels of liability.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Honduras						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas	3,691					3,691
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Honduras						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas	2,800					2,800
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 "A" (Control Level)

COUNTRY: Honduras						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas	2,800					2,800
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 "B" (Plus 15% Level)

COUNTRY: Honduras						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas	2,800					2,800
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 "C" (Request Level)

COUNTRY: Honduras						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas	4,800					4,800
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Honduras									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health									
CSD	5,642	2,500				2,566	288	288	
Other	0								
	5,642	2,500	0				288	288	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,642	2,500	0				288	288	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,642	2,500	0				288	288	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Honduras									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health									
CSD	5,300	2,867				1,993	220	220	
Other	0								
	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 "A" (Contro Level)

COUNTRY: Honduras									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health									
CSD	5,300	2,867				1,993	220	220	
Other	0								
	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 "B" (Plus 15% Level)

COUNTRY: Honduras									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health									
CSD	5,300	2,867				1,993	220	220	
Other	0								
	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 "C" (Request Level)

COUNTRY: Honduras									
S.O. #, Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health									
CSD	5,300	2,867				1,993	220	220	
Other	0								
	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,300	2,867	0				220	220	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Request

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral	7,687	3,240	943	2,297										5,061	5,866
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,687	3,240	943	2,297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,061	5,866
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral	2,442	3,691										3,691		1,905	4,228
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,442	3,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,691	0	1,905	4,228
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	10,134	6,025					3,403	670	486	1,466				13,199	2,960
Field Spt		5,105					2,085	1,830	90	1,100				5,105	0
	10,134	11,130	0	0	0	0	5,488	2,500	576	2,566	0	0	0	18,304	2,960
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	2,805	1,650											1,650	3,206	1,249
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,805	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650	3,206	1,249
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral	233,078	0												182,968	50,110
Field Spt		0												0	0
	233,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182,968	50,110
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral	4,125	2,794			2,794									3,300	3,619
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,125	2,794	0	0	2,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	3,619
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral	11,721	2,100											2,100	7,684	6,137
Field Spt		0												0	0
	11,721	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100	7,684	6,137
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	271,992	19,500	943	2,297	2,794	0	3,403	670	486	1,466		3,691	3,750	217,323	74,169
Total Field Support	0	5,105	0	0	0	0	2,085	1,830	90	1,100		0	0	5,105	0
	271,992	24,605	943	2,297	2,794	0	5,488	2,500	576	2,566		3,691	3,750	222,428	74,169

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,240
Democracy	3,750
HCD	2,794
PHN	11,130
Environment	3,691
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	16,169
CSD Program Total	8,436
TOTAL	24,605

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Request

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral	5,866	4,000	900	3,100				0						4,500	5,366
Field Spt		0													0
	5,866	4,000	900	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,500	5,366
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral	4,228	3,000										2,800	200	3,766	3,462
Field Spt		0													0
	4,228	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,800	200	3,766	3,462
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	2,960	6,970					3,400	1,627	400	1,543				7,850	2,080
Field Spt		3,330					1,600	1,240	40	450				3,330	0
	2,960	10,300	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,867	440	1,993		0	0	11,180	2,080
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	1,249	2,200											2,200	2,500	949
Field Spt		0													0
	1,249	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,200	2,500	949
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral	50,110	0												50,110	0
Field Spt		0													0
	50,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	50,110	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral	3,619	3,500			3,500									3,300	3,819
Field Spt		0													0
	3,619	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,300	3,819
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral	6,137	3,000											3,000	4,500	4,637
Field Spt		0													0
	6,137	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000	4,500	4,637
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	74,169	22,670	900	3,100	3,500	0	3,400	1,627	400	1,543		2,800	5,400	76,526	20,313
Total Field Support	0	3,330	0	0	0	0	1,600	1,240	40	450		0	0	3,330	0
	74,169	26,000	900	3,100	3,500	0	5,000	2,867	440	1,993		2,800	5,400	79,856	20,313

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	4,000
Democracy	5,400
HCD	3,500
PHN	10,300
Environment	2,800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	17,200
CSD Program Total	8,800
TOTAL	26,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country A (Control Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Control Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral	5,366	4,000	900	3,100				0						4,500	4,866
Field Spt		0													0
	5,366	4,000	900	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,500	4,866
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral	3,462	2,800										2,800		2,644	3,618
Field Spt		0													0
	3,462	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,800	0	2,644	3,618
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	2,080	6,970					3,400	1,627	400	1,543				7,750	1,300
Field Spt	0	3,330					1,600	1,240	40	450				3,330	0
	2,080	10,300	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,867	440	1,993		0	0	11,080	1,300
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	949	2,400											2,400	2,500	849
Field Spt		0													0
	949	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,400	2,500	849
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral	3,819	3,500			3,500									3,300	4,019
Field Spt		0													0
	3,819	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,300	4,019
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral	4,637	3,000											3,000	4,000	3,637
Field Spt		0													0
	4,637	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000	4,000	3,637
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	20,313	22,670	900	3,100	3,500	0	3,400	1,627	400	1,543		2,800	5,400	24,694	18,289
Total Field Support	0	3,330	0	0	0	0	1,600	1,240	40	450		0	0	3,330	0
	20,313	26,000	900	3,100	3,500	0	5,000	2,867	440	1,993		2,800	5,400	28,024	18,289

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	4,000
Democracy	5,400
HCD	3,500
PHN	10,300
Environment	2,800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	17,200
CSD Program Total	8,800
TOTAL	26,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country B (Plus 15% Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Plus 15% Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral	5,366	4,000	900	3,100				0						5,000	4,366
Field Spt		0													0
	5,366	4,000	900	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,000	4,366
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral	3,462	2,800										2,800		3,144	3,118
Field Spt		0													0
	3,462	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,800	0	3,144	3,118
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	2,080	6,970					3,400	1,627	400	1,543				8,250	800
Field Spt	0	3,330					1,600	1,240	40	450				3,330	0
	2,080	10,300	0	0	0	0	5,000	2,867	440	1,993		0	0	11,580	800
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	949	4,900											4,900	3,000	2,849
Field Spt		0													0
	949	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,900	3,000	2,849
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral	3,819	4,820			4,820									3,800	4,839
Field Spt		0													0
	3,819	4,820	0	0	4,820	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,800	4,839
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral	4,637	3,080											3,080	4,500	3,217
Field Spt		0													0
	4,637	3,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,080	4,500	3,217
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	20,313	26,570	900	3,100	4,820	0	3,400	1,627	400	1,543		2,800	7,980	27,694	19,189
Total Field Support	0	3,330	0	0	0	0	1,600	1,240	40	450		0	0	3,330	0
	20,313	29,900	900	3,100	4,820	0	5,000	2,867	440	1,993		2,800	7,980	31,024	19,189

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	4,000
Democracy	7,980
HCD	4,820
PHN	10,300
Environment	2,800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	19,780
CSD Program Total	10,120
TOTAL	29,900

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country C (Request Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Request Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral	5,366	6,000	900	5,100				0						6,500	4,866
Field Spt		0													0
	5,366	6,000	900	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,500	4,866
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral	3,462	4,800										4,800		4,644	3,618
Field Spt		0													0
	3,462	4,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,800	0	4,644	3,618
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	2,080	7,570					4,000	1,627	400	1,543				9,350	300
Field Spt	0	3,730					2,000	1,240	40	450				3,730	0
	2,080	11,300	0	0	0	0	6,000	2,867	440	1,993		0	0	13,080	300
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	949	4,900											4,900	3,500	2,349
Field Spt		0													0
	949	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,900	3,500	2,349
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral	3,819	3,500			3,500									5,300	2,019
Field Spt		0													0
	3,819	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,300	2,019
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral	4,637	4,000											4,000	5,000	3,637
Field Spt		0													0
	4,637	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,000	5,000	3,637
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	20,313	30,770	900	5,100	3,500	0	4,000	1,627	400	1,543		4,800	8,900	34,294	16,789
Total Field Support	0	3,730	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,240	40	450		0	0	3,730	0
	20,313	34,500	900	5,100	3,500	0	6,000	2,867	440	1,993		4,800	8,900	38,024	16,789

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	6,000
Democracy	8,900
HCD	3,500
PHN	11,300
Environment	4,800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	25,700
CSD Program Total	8,800
TOTAL	34,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: Request

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral		1,000											1,000	700	300
Field Spt		0													0
	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	700	300
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	700	300
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	700	300

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: Request

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	300	1,000											1,000	800	500
Field Spt		0													0
	300	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	800	500
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	300	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	800	500
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	300	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	800	500

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country A (Control Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: Control Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	500	1,000											1,000	900	600
Field Spt		0													0
	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country B (Plus 15% Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: Plus 15% Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	500	1,000											1,000	900	600
Field Spt		0													0
	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country A (Request Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: Request Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral	500	1,000											1,000	900	600
Field Spt		0													0
	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000	900	600

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	1,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: PL-480 Title II
 Scenario: Request

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	0	5,100												5,100	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,100	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,100
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	5,100

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: PL-480 Title II
 Scenario: Request

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	0	5,000												5,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,000	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,000	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	5,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country A (Control Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: PL-480 Title II
 Scenario: Control Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	0	7,500												7,500	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,500	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	7,500
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	7,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country B (Plus 15% Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: PL-480 Title II
 Scenario: Plus 15% Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	0	7,500												7,500	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,500	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	7,500
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	7,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country C (Request Level)

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Honduras
 Approp: PL-480 Title II
 Scenario: Request Level

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Economic reactivation meeting the needs of the poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Sustainable management of watersheds, forests and protected areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in family health															
Bilateral	0	7,500												7,500	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0
SO 4: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Critical reconstruction needs met															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and skills															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7: More responsive and effective municipal governments															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,500	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	7,500
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	7,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Honduras End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SpO									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1	1	7	5	1	1				7	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	2	1				5	5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1		2	1		1		5	10	14	41	6			71	76
Subtotal	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	15	18	20	44	6	0	0	88	103
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3	2	1		3	1		10	1	1		1			3	13
FSNs/TCNs	5	2	7	4	6	5		29			8	1			9	38
Subtotal	8	4	8	4	9	6	0	39	1	1	8	2	0	0	12	51
Total Direct Workforce	11	5	13	6	10	8	1	54	19	21	52	8	0	0	100	154
PASAs		1	1	1				3							0	3
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	6	14	7	10	8	1	57	19	21	52	8	0	0	100	157

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SpO									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1	1	7	5	1	1				7	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1		2	1		1		5	10	11	38	6			65	70
Subtotal	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	15	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	94
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3	1	1		1	1		7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	4	2	6	4	4	5		25			3				3	28
Subtotal	7	3	7	4	5	6	0	32	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	35
Total Direct Workforce	10	4	12	6	6	8	1	47	16	16	44	6	0	0	82	129
TAACS			1					1							0	1
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10	4	13	6	6	8	1	48	16	16	44	6	0	0	82	130

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE HONDURAS03R2B_WF.XLS

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SpO									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1	1	7	5	1	1				7	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1		1			3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1		2	1		1		5	10	11	38	6			65	70
Subtotal	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	15	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	94
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1		1	1		6							0	6
FSNs/TCNs	4	2	6	4	4	5		25			3				3	28
Subtotal	6	3	7	4	5	6	0	31	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	34
Total Direct Workforce	9	4	12	6	6	8	1	46	16	16	44	6	0	0	82	128
TAACs	1							1							0	1
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	4	13	6	6	8	1	47	16	16	44	6	0	0	82	129

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO6	SpO									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2		2	1		1	1	7	5	1	1				7	14
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1	1			1		3	1	3	1				5	8
Other FSN/TCN	1		2	1		1		5	10	11	38	6			65	70
Subtotal	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	15	16	16	41	6	0	0	79	94
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	1		1	1		6							0	6
FSNs/TCNs	4	2	6	4	4	5		25			3				3	28
Subtotal	6	3	7	4	5	6	0	31	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	34
Total Direct Workforce	9	4	12	6	6	8	1	46	16	16	44	6	0	0	82	128
TAACs			1					1							0	1
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	9	4	13	6	6	8	1	47	16	16	44	6	0	0	82	129

Revised 3/26/01 8:30 AM

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01				
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	0	0	0	0

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Honduras		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	211.4		211.4	260.3		260.3	286.4		286.4
	Subtotal OC 11.1	211.4	0.0	211.4	260.3	0.0	260.3	286.4	0.0	286.4
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	16.4		16.4	16.7		16.7	17.0		17.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	16.4	0.0	16.4	16.7	0.0	16.7	17.0	0.0	17.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	117.4		117.4	140.0		140.0	129.4		129.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	401.8	842.4	1,244.2	647.6	871.7	1,519.3	845.9	854.4	1,700.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	519.2	842.4	1,361.6	787.6	871.7	1,659.3	975.3	854.4	1,829.7
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	51.6		51.6	35.0		35.0	132.9		132.9
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	18.8	14.5	33.3	25.5	16.2	41.7	26.6	18.0	44.6
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	92.5		92.5	102.8		102.8	114.6		114.6
12.1	US PSC Benefits	18.5		18.5	26.3		26.3	18.5		18.5
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		19.7	19.7		21.0	21.0		22.4	22.4
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	181.4	34.2	215.6	189.6	37.2	226.8	292.6	40.4	333.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Honduras								
Org. No: 522.0								
OC								
			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH				0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH				0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs				0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs				0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		35.0		35.0	22.1		22.1
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field		4.6		4.6			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel		0.7		0.7			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel		24.2		24.2	24.1		24.1
21.0	R & R Travel		14.2		14.2	14.6		14.6
21.0	Education Travel		5.8		5.8	7.3		7.3
21.0	Evacuation Travel		8.2		8.2	6.0		6.0
21.0	Retirement Travel				0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel				0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel				0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel		8.4		8.4	8.8		8.8
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			85.0	85.0		55.0	55.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats		42.0		42.0	39.7		39.7
21.0	Assessment Travel				0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel				0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel				0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel		16.8		16.8	17.6		17.6
	Subtotal OC 21.0		159.9	85.0	244.9	140.2	55.0	195.2
22.0	Transportation of things		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight		37.4		37.4			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight		6.0		6.0	7.1		7.1
22.0	Retirement Freight				0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.		6.1		6.1	10.2		10.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Honduras										
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	1.5		1.5	1.3		1.3	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	51.0	0.0	51.0	18.6	0.0	18.6	137.2	0.0	137.2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	313.8		313.8	334.8		334.8	354.8		354.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	218.7		218.7	243.5		243.5	244.5		244.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2	568.5	0.0	568.5	614.3	0.0	614.3	635.3	0.0	635.3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	88.9		88.9	94.3		94.3	103.3		103.3
23.3	Residential Utilities	24.6	4.4	29.0	25.8	4.9	30.7	27.1	5.5	32.6
23.3	Telephone Costs	80.0	9.8	89.8	84.0	10.9	94.9	88.2	12.1	100.3
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.8
23.3	Courier Services		1.7	1.7		1.9	1.9		2.1	2.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	194.0	16.1	210.1	204.6	17.9	222.5	219.2	19.9	239.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	4.5	11.4	15.9	4.7	12.1	16.8	5.0	12.9	17.9
	Subtotal OC 24.0	4.5	11.4	15.9	4.7	12.1	16.8	5.0	12.9	17.9
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	55.2		55.2	58.0		58.0	60.9		60.9
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	32.4		32.4	34.0		34.0	35.7		35.7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Honduras		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		1.3	1.3		1.4	1.4		1.6	1.6
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	2.0	8.2	10.2	2.0	9.2	11.2	2.0	10.2	12.2
25.2	Staff training contracts	10.0	4.9	14.9	10.5	5.5	16.0	11.0	6.1	17.1
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	100.8	14.4	115.2	105.7	16.1	121.8	110.8	17.9	128.7
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	143.8		143.8	151.0		151.0	158.6		158.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	143.8	0.0	143.8	151.0	0.0	151.0	158.6	0.0	158.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		32.4	32.4		35.5	35.5		41.8	41.8
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		3.3	3.3		3.7	3.7		4.1	4.1
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	35.7	35.7	0.0	39.2	39.2	0.0	45.9	45.9
25.6	Medical Care		1.5			1.7			1.9	
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.9	1.9
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	18.5		18.5	18.0		18.0	18.9		18.9
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.5	42.7	46.2	3.5	46.2	49.7	3.7	48.7	52.4
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		35.7	35.7		24.7	24.7		26.0	26.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		11.3	11.3		13.5	13.5		15.6	15.6
	Subtotal OC 25.7	22.0	89.7	111.7	21.5	84.4	105.9	22.6	90.3	112.9
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Honduras											
Org. No: 522.0			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		129.0	69.6	198.6	129.0	64.7	193.7	134.8	68.3	203.1
	Subtotal OC 26.0		129.0	69.6	198.6	129.0	64.7	193.7	134.8	68.3	203.1
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.				0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.				0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases				0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases				0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings				0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET			2,301.9	1,200.0	3,501.9	2,643.8	1,200.0	3,843.8	3,141.4	1,200.0	4,341.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>359.0</u>		<u>421.3</u>		<u>334.2</u>	
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.0</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>16.2</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Organization: Honduras

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	5,969.0	6,742.7	7,772.0	
Obligations	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	
Deposits	1,973.7	2,229.3	2,160.5	
Balance End of Year	6,742.7	7,772.0	8,732.5	0.0

Exchange Rate 15.2 15.7 16.2

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: Honduras		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	68.6		68.6	77.4		77.4	87.3		87.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1	68.6	0.0	68.6	77.4	0.0	77.4	87.3	0.0	87.3
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	8.1		8.1	8.2		8.2	8.4		8.4
	Subtotal OC 11.5	8.1	0.0	8.1	8.2	0.0	8.2	8.4	0.0	8.4
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	66.9		66.9	70.2		70.2	73.7		73.7
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		284.9	284.9		325.7	325.7		372.5	372.5
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	66.9	284.9	351.8	70.2	325.7	395.9	73.7	372.5	446.2
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0	13.2		13.2
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0	0.7		0.7
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	30.6		30.6	34.2		34.2	38.3		38.3
12.1	US PSC Benefits	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		3.9	3.9		4.2	4.2		4.5	4.5
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	34.5	3.9	38.4	38.1	4.2	42.3	56.1	4.5	60.6

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: Honduras		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	6.3		6.3	6.6		6.6	6.9		6.9
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0	2.6		2.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0	1.4		1.4
21.0	Home Leave Travel	2.5		2.5			0.0	1.0		1.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0		1.5	1.5			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.3		2.3
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel		4.5	4.5		4.0	4.0		3.5	3.5
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	8.4		8.4	6.6		6.6	6.9		6.9
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.3		2.3
	Subtotal OC 21.0	23.4	4.5	27.9	19.6	5.5	25.1	25.4	3.5	28.9
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0	22.0		22.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.7		0.7			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: Honduras		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	22.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	43.2		43.2	46.8		46.8	46.8		46.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	18.0		18.0	18.5		18.5	18.5		18.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2	63.7	0.0	63.7	67.8	0.0	67.8	67.8	0.0	67.8
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	12.5		12.5	13.2		13.2	14.5		14.5
23.3	Residential Utilities	3.2		3.2	3.6		3.6	4.0		4.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	11.2		11.2	11.7		11.7	12.3		12.3
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4
	Subtotal OC 23.3	26.9	0.4	27.3	28.5	0.4	28.9	30.8	0.4	31.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	3.0		3.0	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2
	Subtotal OC 24.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	8.9		8.9	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	3.2		3.2	2.9		2.9	2.9		2.9
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: Honduras		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
Org. No: 522.0										
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services		1.0	1.0		2.8	2.8		2.8	2.8
25.2	Staff training contracts	2.3		2.3	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	14.4	1.3	15.7	13.4	4.6	18.0	13.4	4.6	18.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	10.2		10.2	10.4		10.4	10.4		10.4
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	10.2	0.0	10.2	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.4
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		6.1	6.1		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	7.2	7.2
25.6	Medical Care		0.3			0.3			0.3	
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	3.0		3.0	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		5.0	5.0		5.5	5.5		5.5	5.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		3.1	3.1		3.4	3.4		3.4	3.4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
	Subtotal OC 25.7	3.0	8.2	11.2	3.1	9.0	12.1	3.1	9.0	12.1
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: Honduras									
Org. No: 522.0									
OC									
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0 Supplies and materials	21.4		21.4	21.6		21.6	21.6		21.6
Subtotal OC 26.0	21.4	0.0	21.4	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.6
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	344.8	309.8	654.6	361.5	356.9	718.4	423.2	401.7	824.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>166.7</u>		<u>167.6</u>		<u>197.7</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.0</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>1.0</u> <u>16.2</u>

- * If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

USAID/Honduras
Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003 Control Level	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3038.01 - Family Planning Logistics Management (CDC)	medium high	3 years +		50		50
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3052.02 - Population Communication Services (JHU)	medium high	2 years +		100		100
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3057 - Central Contraceptive Procurement	high	3 years +		900		900
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3068.01 - Engender Health	high	3 years +		400		400
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3078 - Policy Project	medium	1 year		50		50
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3085 - CMS	medium	2 years		100		100
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3089.01 - Deliver	high	3 years +		100		100
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3090.03 - AIDSMARK	high	3 years		250		250
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3092.01 - Maternal & Neonatal Health	high	3 years +		250		250
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3094.01 - FANTA	medium low	2 years +		40		40
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3096.01 - BASICS II	high	3 years +		250		250
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-3104.03 - PHR (Follow-on)	high	3 years +		400		400
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-5970.02 - CDC TAACS	high	3 years +		150		150
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-5992.02 - ARCSS (Quality Assurance)	medium high	3 years		250		250
SO3 - Sustainable improvements in family health	936-5994.10 - Environmental Health Project (Follow-on)	medium	2 years +		40		40
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	3,330	0	3,330

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low
u:\spspub\excel\gfs 2002-03.xls

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

22 CFR 216 Reviews

IEEs

1. Accountability & Transparency Activity, to be carried out with the GOH. ETD was a categorical exclusion, in LAC-IEE-00-23, dated May 5, 2000.
2. Louisiana Alliance Activity, through which a consortium of universities will provide technical assistance. ETD was a categorical exclusion and a deferral (for the forestry component), in LAC-IEE-00-45, dated September 14, 2000.

EA

1. An Environmental Assessment (EA) was carried out for reconstruction of a stretch of road under the RECAP Rural Road Reconstruction activity along the north coast, and a draft report issued. The RECAP contractor subsequently decided not to build this stretch of road.

On-Going Environmental Monitoring

1. RECAP/Rural Road Reconstruction – A local consulting firm, CEAH was hired to monitor environmental compliance for every road being rebuilt. Initial reports found poor borrow pit management and deficient drainage infrastructure, and corrective actions are being taken.
2. Urban Water and Sanitation – GOH partner FHIS submits for MEO concurrence an environmental site review for each project. FHIS has hired a supervisory engineer to monitor environmental compliance, and has reported insufficient maintenance of sewage treatment ponds. Corrective actions are being taken.
3. Honduran Environmental Protection Fund – Partner Fundacion VIDA submits for MEO concurrence an environmental site review of each sub-Granted project, and VIDA staff are monitoring compliance through regular field visits.
4. REACT/Crop Production – Partners FHIA and FINTRAC are monitoring farmers' application of integrated pest management and safe use of pesticides. No pesticides are being purchased using Mission funds. Mission Officer is providing followup monitoring.
5. Housing Construction – Partners CHF and Samaritan's Purse submit for MEO concurrence an environmental site review for each project. Mission housing officer is monitoring compliance, and reported isolated cases of improper location

of houses and delayed provision of basic services. Corrective actions are being taken.

6. River Basins/Flood Protection Infrastructure – US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is monitoring environmental compliance through their full time construction supervisor. A non-PSC Mission contractor is providing additional monitoring.
7. BEST/Construction of Vocational Centers and School Reconstruction – Partner CADERH submits for MEO concurrence an environmental site review for each Vocational Center. Similarly, for rural school reconstruction, partner DevTech submits for MEO concurrence a site review for each new site. Mission education officers are monitoring compliance through field visits.
8. Health/Medical Wastes – Mission health officers are monitoring measures taken by partner hospitals and health centers for adequate medical waste disposal. Small incinerators are being purchased for health centers, and another large incinerator is being repaired.
9. NGO Cross-Cutting Activity – Partners Save the Children and Planning Assistance submit for MEO concurrence an environmental site review for each housing and sanitation project. Mission staff will monitor compliance.
10. PL-480 Food Aid – Partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) submits for MEO concurrence an environmental site review for each housing and sanitation project. CRS has hired an environmental engineer to monitor compliance and based on findings, a regional training plan has been developed for critical activities. Partner CARE submits for MEO concurrence annual progress reports on environmental compliance under their roads and agricultural program.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
	SO Team Name and number3	
Contact	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

TABLE 2.1

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

[illegible]

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
	1 Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
	2 Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
	3 Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
	4 Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
	5 Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5 Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enumerate by Tag/TA activities or category)				
Category	Tag	Technical Assistance	List Activities and Beneficiaries/Category/ID/Category	SON by Activity	CN/TNN by Activity
Example: Advancing sustainable agriculture	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing food security					
Advancing sustainable agriculture					
Advancing sustainable forestry					
Advancing coastal management					
Advancing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation					
Advancing ecosystem restoration and conservation					
Advancing education and training					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of employees engaged in assistance activities:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)				
Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C:MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW					3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)	3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide			
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF				2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450			2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575		2	CN-120-97

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil Biomass		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

See also the Mission's "Two-Years After Mitch" Report which includes numerous human interest stories associated with the USAID/Honduras Reconstruction program.

SO-1 Economic Reactivation Meeting the Needs of the Poor

Shoemaker Oscar Arturo Raudales started his own business five years ago in the town of Los Pata de Pluma. After a year, he decided to expand, but found that Honduras' traditional banking system provided few opportunities for small businesses in need of credit. He turned to the USAID-funded Covelo Foundation and was able to secure a \$400 loan. Today, Mr. Raudales' business is thriving. "Covelo has helped me in many ways," he said. "I have purchased polishers, ovens, molds and prime materials. I've been able to grow thanks to the money and the training that (Covelo's) consultants have given me. I've had some setbacks, but they (Covelo's consultants) have stuck with me all the way." In four years, Mr. Raudales has taken out and repaid 13 Covelo loans, each for a higher value than the one preceding it. He expects similar success with loan No. 14, in the amount of \$2000.

SO-2 Improved management of watersheds, forests, and protected areas

José Arnaldo Triminio has a new job with a promising future, both for himself and his environment. The native of northern Honduras' Atlantic coast is one of several new bilingual park guides at Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, a beautiful wetlands area near the city of La Ceiba. Since early 1997, USAID/Honduras has provided funding to Fundación Cuero y Salado, the local NGO that manages the refuge. Recognizing that the key to successful park management is local community involvement, USAID sponsored a partnership between the local NGO and U.S. counterpart RARE Center for Tropical Conservation under which RARE provides local residents with intensive language and nature training. As a result, Triminio has become one of a growing number of people who have a stake in preserving their environment rather than despoiling it. He can be found at the park exposing ever more frequent groups of visitors to Cuero y Salado's abundant mangroves teeming with migratory birds, preaching conservation messages and practicing his newly-acquired English skills.

SO-3 Sustainable improvements in family health

At 18 months old, Juanita Garcia is oblivious to the fact that her weight and height are just right for a healthy girl of her age. But because of the innovative Integrated Community Child Care program, known by its Spanish-language initials as AIN, Juanita's parents, Maria and Julio, are well aware of the steps needed to keep their daughter on the path to a healthy, productive life. When Juanita was born, her parents registered her with the community health center in Palos Blanco, their village near La Paz, Honduras. Each month, Maria and Julio take Juanita to the clinic where they take part in weighing and measuring their daughter and plotting the results on a growth chart. It was this cornerstone procedure of the AIN program that alerted the family to a diarrhea-induced drop in Juanita's weight during her first months of life. Following AIN's systematic plan of action, Maria and Julio worked with the village health monitor to provide the child with speedy, effective care near her home. Soon, she was back on the road to growth and health. Parental participation, community action and equal access to care are essential parts of the USAID-supported program reaching 5,000 Hondurans under the age of two. In addition to plotting growth and providing full immunization, AIN's approach gives communities and families a link to outside help through a health referral program, ensuring proper treatment when the children become sick. But it empowers them to be responsible for the health of their children at the most basic, preventive level. This is a power that is sorely needed in a country where almost 40 percent of the population under 5 years old suffers from malnutrition, and the rate jumps to as high as 70 percent in the nation's poorest communities.

SO-4 Strengthened rule of law, accountability, and respect for human rights

Ms. Silvia Godoy, detained last year on charges of assault against a male, suffers from terminal ovarian cancer for which surgery has been ruled out. Ms. Godoy faced the prospect of spending her last days in a jail cell, receiving inadequate medical attention, without having been convicted. But under new Criminal Procedures Code legislation approved in December, 1999 that included provisions in furtherance of constitutional guarantees, human rights and due process of law, Ms. Godoy is now under house arrest.

She is a beneficiary of a provision authorizing house arrest or confinement to a medical facility in lieu of pre-trial detention for anyone of age 60 or older, pregnant women, nursing mothers or people afflicted by terminal illness. The Second Criminal Court in Tegucigalpa, one of eight USAID pilot trial courts for purposes of advancing the transition toward the new Code's implementation, reports that 17 pre-trial detainees under its jurisdiction have benefited from house arrest. In addition to Ms. Godoy, the beneficiaries include 12 elderly citizens and 5 pregnant women. USAID/Honduras has worked for many years to build support for a major reform of the Criminal Procedures Code that would move the country to an oral adversarial system of justice and bring greater fairness, efficiency, and transparency to the Honduran system of justice.

SO-5 Critical hurricane reconstruction needs met

Recovery from the loss of her house due to Hurricane Mitch had been a long journey for Lurbin Arita Madrid of El Progreso and her neighbors, but the ordeal was made manageable by the provision of transitional housing funded by USAID that included access to safe drinking water, electricity and sanitation services. In conjunction with Honduran government agencies, USAID also provided the displaced families with health services, basic education and vocational training. USAID contractors worked to strengthen community organization, helping the displaced form committees to deal with issues ranging from keeping the area clean to immunizing its children. At the forefront of community health initiatives were students of a nursing aide course, the flagship of USAID-funded educational opportunities made available to the displaced community in El Progreso. Madrid, a 36-year-old mother of four, is one of six women from the community who completed the nursing course, "For me, this is a great achievement. It is going to help me, it's going to help my children and it's going to help the community in which I live," she said.

Maria Coronado, a resident of El Paujiles, one of the largest permanent housing solutions for displaced victims of Mitch, moved through the crowd and reached into the hat, drawing a number that indicated which of the 20 identical homes built by her construction team would be her own. Almost two years since her family was forced to flee her old neighborhood in the city of El Progreso, Coronado had the keys to one of 500 new homes in Paujiles. With major funding from USAID, Hurricane Mitch refugees aided by government, civic and religious institutions had built their own homes and put their lives back on track. Paujiles exemplifies the integrated housing solutions supported by USAID. Space has been set aside for recreational facilities and community buildings, including a clinic and a senior's facility. USAID also is funding the construction of a vocational training center. A broad coalition of NGOs and foreign donors put up \$1.5 million for the construction of the houses in Paujiles. USAID provided \$133,000 to buy the land and another \$6.5 million in to pay for the installation of drinking water, storm drainage and sewer systems. The development at El Paujiles highlights the agency's strategy after the storm of targeting funds to maximum effect by identifying worthy projects and providing the missing elements needed to make them a reality.

Prior to Hurricane Mitch, Mrs. Noris Aguilar and her family lived off of her husbands shrimp sales. After Mitch flooded and wiped out her husband's shrimping business she was at a loss as to how her family would survive. Choluteca was hit hard and there were few opportunities for employment for her or her husband. She heard about the USAID-financed FACACH loan

program through a friend and after obtaining a 50,000 lempira starter loan, she purchased a sewing machine and material and began sewing linens. Another 30,000 lempira loan later, she has bought two machines and hired a part-time worker to help. Even so, she says she can't keep up with the demand for the sheets, pillowcases, bedspreads and curtains she sells.

SO-6 Improved opportunity to obtain basic education and vocational skills

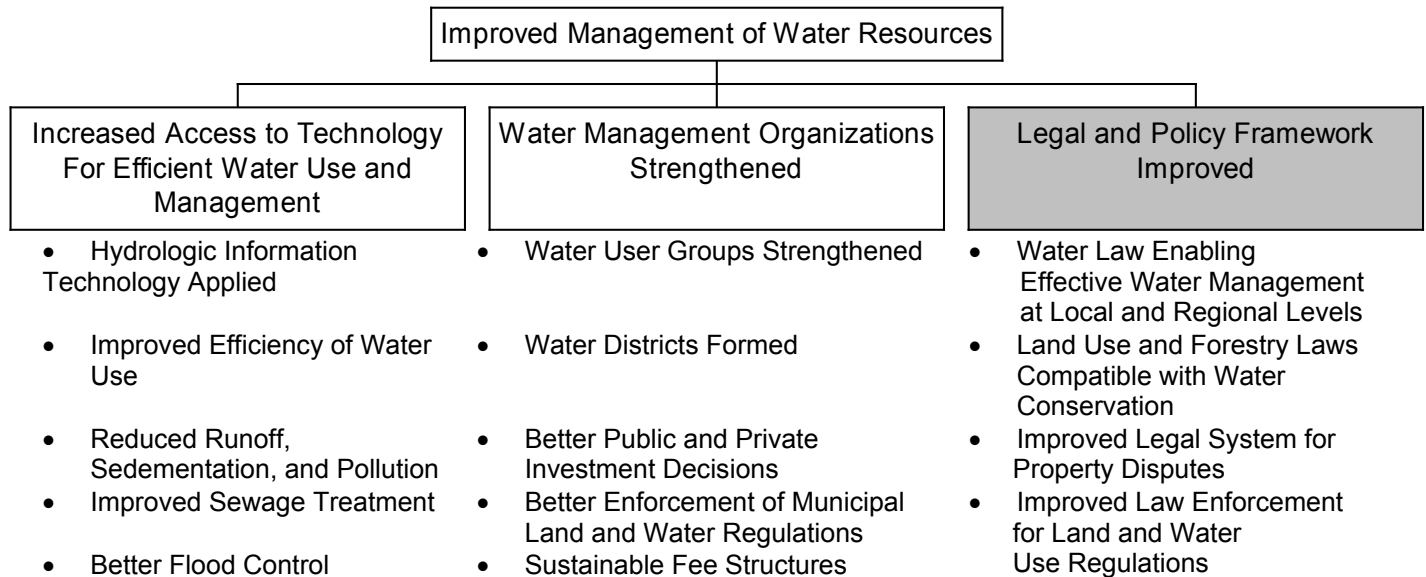
Nadia Elizabeth Villatoro Cantillano was the first of five children to have a shot at a better life through education. Some 40 percent of Honduran children never finish grade school and 10 percent, like Nadia's older brother and sisters, never go to school at all because their families can not afford even a public education. For Nadia, things were different. She went to Ramon Rosa Elementary School in the town of El Progreso and made it through the Fourth Grade. Then, Nadia's dream of getting an education appeared to be a victim of Hurricane Mitch. Striking late in 1998, the storm washed away everything the Villatoros owned as raging floodwaters destroyed not only their modest home, but their entire neighborhood on the banks of the Pelo River. It was emergency and supplemental U.S. aid that provided the family with food and shelter after the storm. But it was a long-standing USAID-financed program called EDUCATODOS that revived Nadia's dream of obtaining an education. The program, which since 1995 has specialized in providing educational opportunities outside the traditional classroom setting, moved into the provisional community where a majority of El Progreso's Mitch refugees stayed for up to two years while working on permanent housing solutions. In a dynamic atmosphere with community volunteers at the head of the class and motivated students of all ages on all sides, Nadia completed Fifth Grade and then Sixth. "I'm very happy because I was able to finish my primary school," Nadia said. "And not only that, EDUCATODOS gave me a scholarship to study at the private San Jose Secondary School in El Progreso."

SO-7 More responsive and effective municipal government

As mayor of Puerto Cortez, Marlon Lara has taken advantage of USAID's Municipal Development Program to make his administration a leaner, more efficient operation. With the help of USAID funding, Lara and key staff members have improved their administrative capacity through participation in professional development seminars, have increased the municipality's tax base, and have encouraged community participation in local government. Under the auspices of one of these programs, Mayor Lara and his staff have reduced overhead by privatizing the delivery of non-core services that traditionally were run at a loss by cities all over Honduras. Lara said his administration has contracted out the operation of city markets, garbage collection, street sweeping and the water system, and the city has begun the process to turn its slaughterhouse over to a private contractor. "We have had very good results," Mr. Lara said. "The (privatization) processes are improving. The private sector is showing more interest, and we have improved the quality and the coverage of our services." With privatization, he said, the municipality's finances have improved. "Now some of the services are showing profits and the others at least are covering their expenses," Mr. Lara said. "We don't have so much bureaucracy, there are fewer municipal employees, fewer problems, better service and less investment that we have to make." Such strategies for improving efficiency are aiding municipalities across the country concentrate limited resources in the areas they are most needed, such as health and education.

Information Annex Topic: Revision of Environmental Strategic Objective

USAID/Honduras is proposing to change the direction of its environmental strategic objective to focus on the cross-cutting challenge of improved water resource management. This change will significantly enhance the work USAID has already done on technology transfers to protect watersheds.



SO INDICATORS: 1) Improved water quality as measured by water samples, and
2) Establishment of sustainable fee structures in targeted areas.

1. Problem Statement - Effective and Sustainable Water Management

The principal natural resource problem in Honduras and worldwide is water management. Failure to manage the water resource adequately continues to cause Honduras to suffer from inadequate supplies and quality of drinking water, inefficient use of irrigation in high value agriculture, sub-optimal generation of energy, sewage related health problems, flood damage and losses, and damage to important marine and freshwater wildlife habitats. Stated conversely, achievement of better water management will result in notable improvements in health, economic growth, and quality of life.

Good water management requires both: a) an organizational structure for public and private management decisions, and b) the technology and market conditions to enable those decisions. Advances have been made in the introduction of technological solutions to specific water problems, but the organization of the public sector to manage water and water related resources remains weak, fragmented, and ineffective. In the absence of better public sector organization, better public services, and more effective linkages between public and private decisions, the technological advances in water use and management lose effectiveness and sustainability.

Good water management requires informed and effective decisions that reflect balance of interests among the many stakeholders in the water resource. Water management is one of the most essential functions of government, and it is one of the most difficult things a government has to do, because water management is both highly technical and highly political. It requires a system of government that relates the economic interests of the upstream and downstream stakeholders. It requires regulating or taxing the

use of land and water resources that will adversely impact the quality and supply of water. It requires a basic land tenure system that assigns specific rights to the land and resources of the land. It requires a legal system that will enforce those rights and responsibilities. It requires pricing water to users to cover the direct and social costs of that use. It requires access to reliable data on water quality and supply, and the skills to interpret that data.

Good water management also requires effective actions by the public and private sectors. The degree to which water management decisions are ultimately effective depends on market incentives and access to technology that enable efficient water management. Reducing the pollution of the water supply by upstream coffee beneficiaries, for example, needs to be reflected in a decision of the municipality to regulate or tax the pollution, but won't be effective unless an alternative coffee processing technology is available and profitable to the upstream polluters. Or, for example, sustainable drinking water systems might require both higher user fees and more efficient distribution technology.

Perhaps the most profound problem associated with water management (or any natural resource management), however, is that of human understandings and attitudes. Without significant transformation of these attitudes, there is little hope for success in the development of effective institutions and laws to introduce improved water management. Hondurans are not well educated about the importance of natural resources and, specifically, the natural inter-relationships that effect water quantity and quality. Without better environmental education, based on concrete and tangible experiences, there is little hope for a long term transformation of Honduras' ability to manage natural resources, including water.

2. A Five Year Vision For Improved Water Management

Because government services are so weak and the sector is so poorly organized, it is unrealistic to expect a model water district to be operating within the scope of our planning. On the other hand, the GOH has set a course toward decentralization of services, and there are opportunities to improve water management at the municipal level that can be effective within a 5 year period. At the same time, there is evidence that the national government can provide improved services to support both public and private decision making in water use and management

It is realistic to expect that user groups representing a variety of water interests will be organized and better able to present their positions in public forums. Secondary cities and other municipal governments will respond to the interests of the various water user groups by improving municipal regulation, taxation, fees, and investments in a way to support sound water management. Undesirable patterns of land use will be regulated, fined, or otherwise discouraged. User fees for public utilities will be levied at a rate that will sustain the operation, maintenance, and expansion of drinking water, sewage, and irrigation. Resource information systems will permit better planning of housing and industrial activities that effect water supply and quality.

Groups of municipalities will have formed formal or informal coalitions to function as de facto water districts, and will be making regulatory and investment decisions that effect their common benefit in water management. The GOH will be managing a system of hydrological and geographic information that will provide one important basis for planning and monitoring these activities. This will be a public data system, will be responsive to specific community needs, and will be widely available in a useable format.

Concurrently with these improvements in public and private sector decision making, and based on priorities and feasibility identified through improved organization of user groups, there will be a measurable impact on water quality and supply from the application of improved technologies in water use and in other human activities that effect the water supply directly. Technological achievements will be seen in many areas, including: a) reduction of damage to the water supply from destruction and pollution of the watershed, b) increased supply to users as a result of investment in reservoirs and distribution systems, c) reductions in losses of water due to inefficient distribution systems, d) improved efficiency in the domestic and industrial use of water, and e) reduced damage from flooding and drought.

Within the same watershed, specific areas will be under intensive management as environmental showcases of water based biodiversity. School children, eco-tourists, and other visitors will be receiving educational tours and experiences. International PVO's and other groups will be mobilized to provide additional support for the preservation of what are significant environmental treasures for the world community.

3. A Water Management Approach

The proposed approach is to:

- work through water user groups to identify real and pressing needs in water management,
- assist these groups to both understand and solve specific water management problems,
- link the needs of these groups to local governmental decisions that can support the resolution of the problems,
- assist the local governments to analyse and evaluate water problems as posed by user groups, and to develop needed public policy actions, and
- provide the assistance in technology transfer necessary to make these decisions effective
- give importance to the long term needs of transformation of attitudes toward resource management

The **Components of the Assistance Program** would be:

USG to GOH Assistance in Hydrological Services

The GOH has a very weak and fragmented ability to provide hydrologic services, but even within the existing framework our current USG assistance has shown a strong interest and ability to improve those services. This would include data gathering, mapping, analysis, and promotion of coordination of activities among agencies and with local governments. The USG Agencies could take a leadership role because of their experience in water management, because resource management is of international interest, and because of the potential for developing a long term training relationship for Honduran counterparts.

Development of Municipal Water Management Capability

Municipalities have very little experience or expertise in water management, but water management is one of the primary concerns of many municipalities. This is the essential component of the program that creates the linkage between public policy/service decisions and private land and water use decisions. This component would include development of stakeholder interest groups, land and water use regulations, user fees and fines, and coordination of municipal governments in comprehensive regional consortiums or water districts. It would establish the basis for making informed investment decisions that allocate water among competing ends, such as between drinking water for towns, irrigation water for sugar cane, water for aquaculture, floodways for flood control, and clean water for mangrove biodiversity, for example.

Environmental Education

The transformational component of the program will emphasize the development and protection of parks and protected areas within the watershed. These will be developed as model parks, and will serve to educate the public about the fragility of the environment, the importance of water, and the inter-relationships between the many factors that effect water quality. In many cases, this will be tied to income from eco-tourism, and will serve to mobilize international support to Honduran environmental issues.

Transfer of Technology for Improvement of Water Supply and Quality and for Efficiency in Water Use

This component addresses the need to have access to technologies that are financially viable within the existing markets and that are sustainable within a realistic system of user fees and local taxes.

Technologies would respond to demand for assistance as relates to improving the supply, quality, and efficiency of use of water. Specific examples could include organic fertilizer from coffee pulp, oxidation ponds, design of storm drains, improvement of local drinking water systems, flood control, use of drip irrigation in high value crops. This component enables the rest of the program, and by concentrating technology transfer relating to water supply and uses into one program, creates a critical mass of technical expertise to deal with problems effectively.

4. Relation to Other Mission Objectives

This approach has important implications for four of the Mission Objectives – Health, Economic Growth, Education, and Justice.

There will be direct health benefits from improved drinking water and sanitation, that complement closely the objectives in Health, and this approach raises issues as to whether it would be preferable to focus all mission related water activities within a single SO.

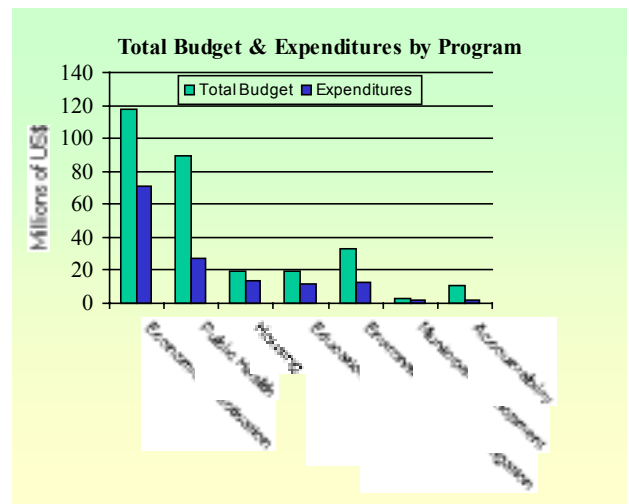
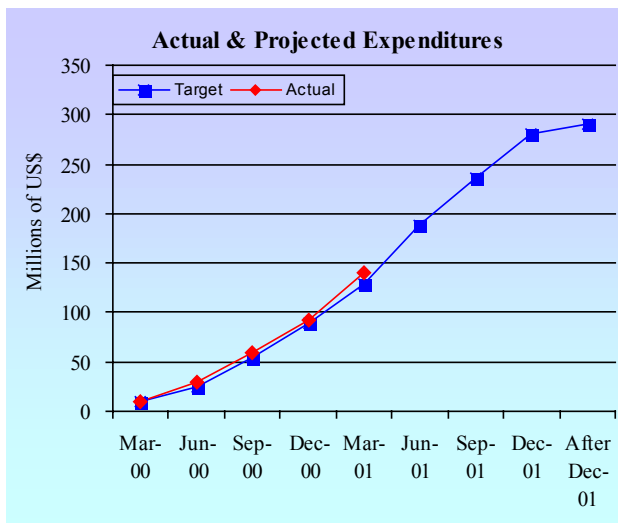
Improvements in the use of water in industry and especially high value agriculture will closely complement the objectives of the Economic Growth Objective. At the same time, however, sustainable agricultural activities, which have not been effective for water management, will be de-emphasized, and their value in terms of income generation will need to be considered in comparison to other economic growth alternatives and strategies. For example, it might be a more appropriate strategy to promote coffee on the basis of its income potential, or to encourage the growth of industrial employment that will permit people to leave the hillsides entirely.

To the degree that this approach downplays direct intervention with hillside farmers, there is an increased need for better education for rural families, in the hope of improving both their opportunities to leave the precarious life on hillsides, or at least make better decisions about how they live within those communities. The environmental educational benefits of this approach will also closely complement our overall educational objectives.

The most important relationship to another objective, however, is with the Justice program. The great failure of Honduran society that provides the biggest barrier to effective resource use is the legal system. Secure land tenure is needed as the basis of all resource management, and not only to give the landowner a sense of security to invest for the future, but also to permit the State to assign specific rights to ownership of that land, including restrictions on its use as well as rights to be protected from damage inflicted by the negligence of a neighbor, such as from forest fires or pollution of rivers. Of course, those rights will never be effective until the justice system translates them into something that gives effective remedies to the injured parties. This may be a long way off, but is an important goal for the achievement of rational resource use in Honduras.

Information Annex Topic: March 31, 2001 Quarterly Report on Hurricane Reconstruction

MAY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION FUNDS (CACEDRF)	TOTAL BUDGET	OBLIGATIONS	COMMITMENTS	EXPENDITURES
	\$293,100,000	\$293,100,000 100%	\$286,778,815 97.84%	\$140,624,147 47.98%



Impact of Hurricane Mitch

Hurricane Mitch caused staggering levels of destruction and dislocation throughout Honduras. Five feet of rain fell on Honduras in one week, killing an estimated 5,000 people, temporarily displacing up to half the population of six million and destroying the homes, farms, and businesses of tens of thousands of people.

Honduras' President Carlos Flores said, "Overall, what was destroyed over several days took us 50 years to build." This estimate includes economic losses at over \$4 billion. Transportation and productive infrastructure were severely damaged. The agricultural sector, which accounts for the majority of Honduran exports, sustained nearly \$1 billion in losses. Much of the nation's social infrastructure such as water and sanitation systems, schools and health facilities was damaged and must be replaced.

Initial USAID Response

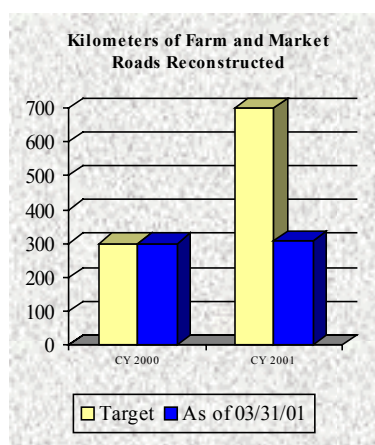
Right after Hurricane Mitch struck, USAID provided over \$27.8 million in immediate disaster and recovery assistance, including the repair of damaged water and sanitation systems that most threatened an outbreak of disease. \$42.5 million of emergency food assistance was released. USAID also redirected an additional \$33 million in funding and food assistance to initiate reconstruction activities prior to the passage of the Supplemental Reconstruction appropriation.

Reconstruction Programs

Based on disaster assessments, pledges from other donors and an analysis of USAID's capabilities, USAID decided to use supplemental funds to support the following:

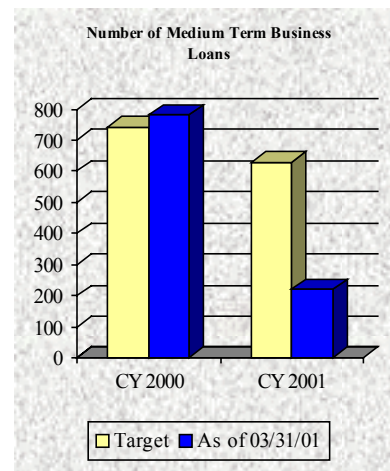
ECONOMIC REACTIVATION

Seventy to eighty percent of agricultural production was destroyed by Hurricane Mitch. To reactivate the agricultural sector, USAID is repairing or reconstructing 1,250 kilometers of farm-to-market roads and more than 4,000 meters of two-lane concrete bridges or low-water crossings. USAID is also providing \$56 million of credit and technical assistance to re-capitalize micro-finance institutions and to permit medium-term lending to small and medium businesses in the agricultural sector, and to improve farmer know-how.

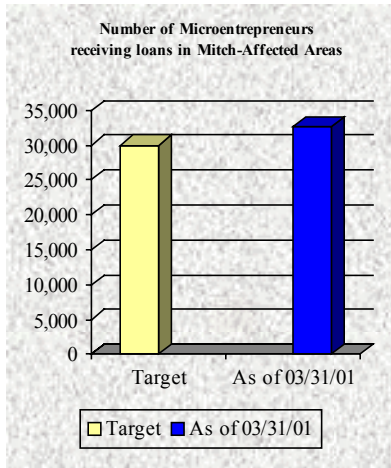


- Roads and Bridges** – All contracts for road and bridge construction were signed as of July 31, 2000 for approximately \$47 million. A relatively mild rainy season last year allowed progress in road construction from July to December 2000. To date, reconstruction of 608 kilometers of rural roads has been completed, and contractors are currently reconstructing an additional 642 kilometers. When finished, this program will join 375 communities, connecting close to 2 million people with secondary cities and commercial centers.
- NGOs have rehabilitated 49 kilometers of rural road, and built or reconstructed 26 low-water crossings or bridges (216 linear meters).
- Agricultural Credit** – \$28 million of USG-financed credit programs through commercial banks and NGOs are

helping farmers to replace damaged water systems, buildings, fences, and machinery and buy equipment needed to rebuild their productive capacity, as well as the planting materials and breeding stock needed to get started again. At this point, USG-financed credit programs have provided over 1,000 loans with over \$12 million in medium-term credit for small and medium agricultural producers.



- Agriculture Technology Transfer** – Working through NGOs and private sector partners, USG-financed programs are helping small farmers diversify their crops, use improved technologies to increase yields, and develop marketing techniques. These efforts to rebuild a better agricultural sector are contributing to increased productivity, employment and income levels among 24,000 coffee plantain, dairy, cattle, bean, apiculture and poultry producers.



- **Microenterprise Credit** - The \$10 million program has already reached 32,700 microentrepreneurs. Their excellent repayment record and the ability of lending institutions to administer a high volume of loans has resulted in 107,000 loans being issued as of March 31, 2001 with over \$7 million disbursed.

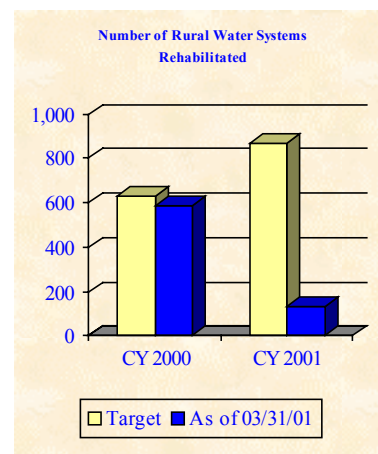
PUBLIC HEALTH

USAID remains strongly committed to its effort to protect and improve the public health status of the Honduran people. Toward this end, USAID continues to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide a high-quality maternal-child health care package to Mitch-affected areas by training over 650 doctors and 2,700 nurses in improved delivery of integrated health care services for women and children, obstetric and pediatric emergencies, and management of childhood illness. NGOs, such as CARE and Catholic Relief Services, have helped extend this training in their areas of influence.

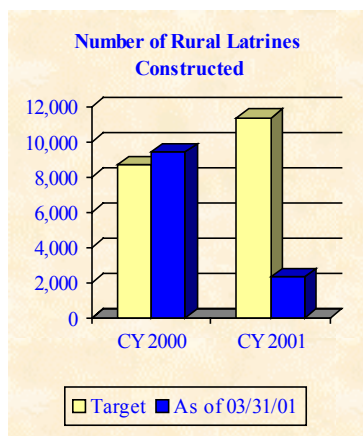
Two important health campaigns, one relating to maternal and perinatal health issues and the other on child health, have been designed and carried-out. Eighty auxiliary nurses have received extensive training in patient care, and 245 environmental health technicians have been trained in community health issues.

USAID has met its target of repairing 123 damaged health centers and re-equipping them with basic medical supplies. Through NGOs, USAID has supported the equipping of 37 additional rural clinics.

Water & Sanitation -- The National Water Authority (SANAA) has completed construction of 717 of the 1,469 rural water systems and 11,744 of the 20,000 latrines targeted, which will serve a population of 390,416. SANAA is rebuilding 33 urban water systems; one of which is already completed. The overall percentage of completion is about 30%.



- Almost \$61 million in contracts and agreements for urban water and sanitation systems have been signed, representing about 75% of the total water and sanitation work with the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS), its contractors, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Due to a contract review, approximately \$25 million of these projects are temporarily on hold. Twenty-nine projects are currently under construction.



- USAID also signed a \$2.9 million direct contract with a U.S. firm to carry out groundwater monitoring studies in Utila, the Sula Valley and at Limón de la Cerca in Choluteca.
- **Infectious Disease Control --** Assistance in developing disease surveillance and information systems is being provided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). The CDC long-term advisor is making good progress with the Ministry of Health to establish a Field Epidemiology Training Program and redesign the Ministry's health information system data collection and analysis capacity, and is coordinating the strengthening of laboratory support through a CDC partner, the U.S. Association of Public Health Laboratories. Local NGO Proyecto Aldea Global has trained 63 people on prevention in rural areas of malaria, dengue, and other infectious diseases.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

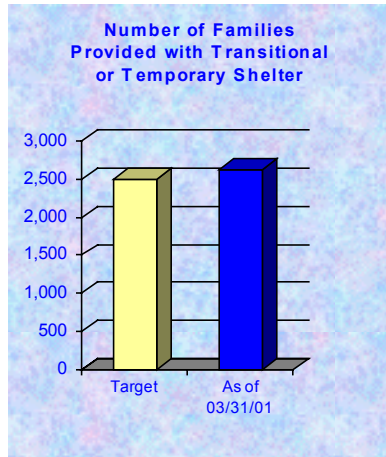
Hurricane Mitch damaged thousands of classrooms in hundreds of schools around the country. Many surviving schools became shelters for displaced families. Originally, USAID was committed to repairing 500 and constructing 200 new classrooms. Due to other donor and GOH efforts, USAID has modified its goals to finance the construction and/or

reconstruction of 413 classrooms and repair 405 classrooms. Non-formal, interactive, radio-based instruction at the 7th – 9th grade levels is being developed for teenage school dropouts and unskilled workers who lost their jobs as a result of Mitch and who will need higher educational and skills levels to find alternative employment in a post-Mitch economy. Former workers of banana plantations destroyed by Mitch are among the various groups who are benefiting from this program. The construction of nine new vocational education facilities, and the expansion of six already existing facilities, will also provide skill development for economic reactivation and reconstruction.

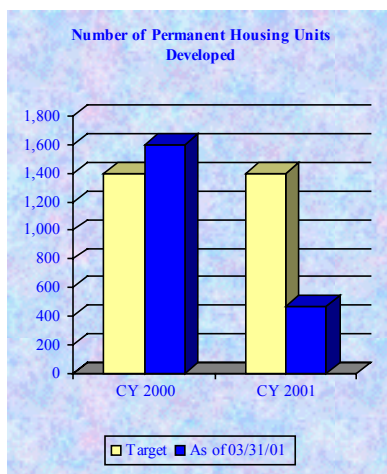
- **Classroom Reconstruction** – FHIS is building 358 new classrooms and repairing 190 classrooms. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are building or re-building 55 classrooms and repairing 215. A total of 818 classrooms will be improved or built. As of March 2001, a total of 164 classrooms have been built or rebuilt and 100 have been repaired.
- **Alternative Basic Education Programs** – A 7th grade curriculum for the alternative basic education program EDUCATODOS (Education for All) is now being piloted in 30 sites.
- **Vocational Education** – Construction work has now begun at 10 vocational school sites that will help develop the skills needed for reconstruction and transformation in Honduras.

HOUSING

In order to attend to both immediate and medium-term needs, the housing program targets both transitional and permanent housing solutions. The transitional housing initiatives are essentially complete with less than 30 families remaining without permanent solutions identified. The permanent housing activities are expected to surpass the original goal of 5,000 permanent solutions.



- Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 2,073 permanent housing units have been completed, with another 2,825 under construction and another 210 units still to be identified.



- Eighteen sub-grants have been signed to date under the Cooperative Housing Foundation umbrella agreement, out of an expected total of 20 sub-grants.
- An amendment to the Samaritan's Purse cooperative agreement was signed this quarter to expand their scope of work to include an additional 150 permanent solutions, six to nine potable water systems, five sanitary systems, and other basic infrastructure projects (reforestation, improved road access) in three other communities.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is providing technical and financial assistance in three

communities (Amarateca Valley, Chamelecón/Ribera Hernández, and San Juan Tela) to complement USAID housing construction with community development and community infrastructure activities.

ENVIRONMENT & DISASTER MITIGATION

The hurricane highlighted major weaknesses in Honduran disaster management and response, which USAID - along with USGS, NOAA, and FEMA - are improving. Much of the damage from Hurricane Mitch resulted from poor watershed management practices exacerbated by the lack of flood control infrastructure and flood warning systems. To stabilize the hillsides of critical watersheds in 34 municipalities, USAID is supporting local NGOs and the corresponding municipal governments in the implementation of sustainable management practices in 15,100 hectares of agricultural land and 18,500 hectares of forests. Additionally, micro-watershed management plans are being developed for 73,000 hectares to assist in the protection of the drinking water supplies of over 200 communities in these 34 municipalities.

- **Improved hillside agriculture and forestry management** -USAID and USDA are executing intensive agriculture conservation and forest protection practices in all of the hillside areas selected in the 34 municipalities being assisted.
- Eight local NGOs working on sustainable land management practices have established 24 field offices staffed with 143 technicians to assist 4,000 farm families implement soil conservation practices; 3,424 are already receiving assistance, and 272,000 trees have been planted.
- Partners of the Americas' Honduran Conservation Corps implemented environmental activities through 16 camps with 433 volunteers (274 male, 159 female).

- Honduras' forest fire season runs from January to May. 2,392 persons, mostly volunteers, are participating in forest fire protection activities for 60,000 hectares of forest.
- **Disaster response** - To support the Honduran Permanent Commission on Emergencies (COPECO) in preparing for and managing disasters, USAID/Honduras has provided COPECO with: equipment to process information and communicate with its regional offices, improved administrative and financial control systems through Price-Waterhouse Coopers, and technical assistance on a legal framework for the new national disaster preparedness, mitigation and response system.
- USAID is providing technical assistance for a national emergency simulation exercise, which will take place May 21- 26 in coordination with the U.S. Southern Command Humanitarian Assistance Program and FEMA. This exercise is funded by USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.
- **Early warning networks** - USGS and NOAA have installed an early flood warning system for the Choluteca watershed, including a system of rain gauges and stream flow monitoring stations, a data processing center within the National Weather Service (SMN), a flood watch program monitored by the Ministry of Natural Resources (SERNA), and a wide area network giving COPECO instant access to flood alert data.
- The U.S. NGO PADF continues training in community-based early alert systems in 8 micro-watersheds in 3 municipalities in the Aguan river basin. This early warning system has been selected as a model for nationwide replication with World Bank funding.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has construction underway on 10 of the 15 flood control sites in the Aguan and Choluteca River Basins. Five of the 10 are nearing completion.

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal governments are at the forefront of reconstruction activities in their communities. USAID is helping municipalities implement reconstruction plans and address issues affecting reconstruction. Technical assistance and training are being provided to municipalities on issues related to reconstruction, restored financial health, urban development strategies and risk management.

- Fifteen integrated urban development strategies have been finalized and another 15 are in progress. Thirty municipalities have recuperated their income generation levels to their 1998 pre-Mitch levels.
- Forty-eight municipalities have formed emergency committees and prepared emergency plans. In addition, 3,467 persons have been trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation and emergency planning.
- USAID is working with local partners to promote municipal development through implementation of infrastructure projects focused on water, sewer and storm drainage problems. To assure the sustainability of USAID's water and sanitation investments, studies on appropriate user fees have been completed for 17 municipalities. Eight new public service units have initiated operations; ten are planned.
- HUD is assisting with municipal planning, as well as housing issues in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula areas.

ACCOUNTABILITY

On March 29, USAID signed a \$3.2 million tripartite agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Honduras to provide funding, along with five other major donors, for an independent Project Inspector program. This Inspectorate will carry-out monitoring and oversight responsibilities to help the GOH ensure that procurement and implementation actions are done in a transparent, timely, and efficient manner and that all technical specification are met. The agreement was signed during the closing

ceremonies of the quarterly meeting of the Stockholm Follow-up Group, and was witnessed by over 350 people representing civil society, the GOH, and the international donor community.

Casals & Associates carried out a survey on issues relating to accountability, transparency and corruption. The preliminary results of the survey should be released by late April. The results of the survey will be used to facilitate the design of a public awareness campaign to help Hondurans better understand their rights and responsibilities as citizens living in a democratic society.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Listing of USAID/Honduras' Current Results Framework

- SO1: Economic Reactivation Meeting the Needs of the Poor
 - IR1.1: Improved Policy Environment Conducive to Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth
 - IR1.1.1: Consolidated and Improved Economic Policies to Alleviate Poverty
 - IR1.1.2: Expanded Culture of Open Markets and Entrepreneurship
 - IR1.2: Improved Market Access and Competitiveness by the Poor
 - IR1.2.1: Expanded Business and Financial Services to Micro and Small Businesses
 - IR1.2.2: Expanded Agricultural Extension and Financial Services to Agricultural Producers
- SO2: Improved Management of Watersheds, Forests, and Protected Areas
 - IR2.1: Improved Management of Protected Areas
 - IR2.2: Improved Execution of Proper Forest Management Practices
- SO3: Sustainable Improvements in Family Health
 - IR3.1: Increased Use of Quality Reproductive Health Services, including Family Planning
 - IR3.2: Sustained Use of Child Survival Services through Health Reform
 - IR3.3: Increased Use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices
 - IR3.4: Increased Use of Malaria, Dengue, TB Prevention and Control Services
 - IR3.5: Improved Household Food Security in Title II Target Areas
- SO4: Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights
 - IR4.1: New Criminal Procedures Code Effectively Implemented
 - IR4.2: Independent, Apolitical and Effective Judiciary
 - IR4.3: Independent, Apolitical and Effective Public Ministry
 - IR4.4: Broader, More Effective Civil Society Participation in Justice Sector Reforms and Monitoring
- SO5: Critical Hurricane Reconstruction Needs Met (Special Objective)
 - IR5.1: Economic Activity Reactivated
 - IR5.1.1: Rural Roads and Bridges Rehabilitated
 - IR5.1.2: Expansion of Medium-Term Credit
 - IR5.1.3: Recovery and Reactivation of Small and Micro-Enterprises
 - IR5.1.4: Recovery and Reactivation of Small and Medium Farms
 - IR5.1.5: Policies In Place to Promote Economic Reactivation
 - IR5.1.6: Vulnerable Agricultural Land Protected
 - IR5.2: Public Health Protected
 - IR5.2.1: Restored Rural Access to Water and Sanitation
 - IR5.2.2: Rehabilitation of Municipal Water and Sanitation Systems
 - IR5.2.3: Improved Infectious Disease Surveillance
 - IR5.2.4: Expanded Community-Level Maternal/Child Health Care Services in Affected Areas
 - IR5.2.5: Damaged Health Centers Re-equipped and Restored to Operational Effectiveness
 - IR5.3: Permanent Housing Developed for Displaced Families
 - IR5.3.1: Transitional and Temporary Shelters Constructed to Meet Immediate Housing Needs
 - IR5.3.2: Housing Constructed for Displaced Families

- IR5.3.3: Sites and Services Developed for Displaced Families
- IR5.3.4: Provision of Community Development Services to Transitional Shelter Residents and Newly Resettled Communities
- IR5.4: Educational Opportunities Provided for Hurricane-Affected Students
 - IR5.4.1: Damaged School Facilities Replaced
 - IR5.4.2: Displaced Students' Education Needs Met
 - IR5.4.3: Increased Vocational Education Opportunities for Displaced Youth
- IR5.5: Environmental and Disaster Mitigation Needs Addressed
 - IR5.5.1: Rehabilitation of Key Watersheds
 - IR5.5.2: Development and Sharing of Information for Natural Resource Management and Disaster Preparedness
 - IR5.5.3: Disaster Preparedness
 - IR5.5.4: Municipal Disaster Mitigation Infrastructure
- IR5.6: Improved Local Government Response to Citizen Needs
 - IR5.6.1: Restored Municipal Financial Health and Increased Income
 - IR5.6.2: Improved Accountability and Transparency in Local Government
 - IR5.6.3: Development of Urban Development Strategies
- IR5.7: Improved Government of Honduras (GOH) Reconstruction
 - IR5.7.1: Independent Oversight Established in Major GOH Implementing Agencies
 - IR5.7.2: Strengthened Controller General Capacity
- SO6: Improved Opportunity to Obtain Basic Education and Vocational Skills
 - IR6.1: More Hondurans Completing Quality Primary Education
 - IR6.2: More Hondurans Completing Quality Middle School Programs
 - IR6.3: More Hondurans Acquiring Marketable Skills for Employment
- SO7: More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government
 - IR7.1: Strengthened Municipal Government
 - IR7.1.1: Improved Municipal Administration
 - IR7.1.2: Restored Municipal Financial Health and Increased Income
 - IR7.1.3: Sustainable Municipal Finance
 - IR7.2: Improved Citizen Participation in Local Government
 - IR7.3: Improved Coverage of Basic Services and Rehabilitation of Damaged Municipal Infrastructure

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. USAID/Honduras indicators that the Mission proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission, which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

SO Name: SO4--Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Current Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Increased number of Public Ministry cases successfully adjudicated by the court

Proposed Indicator Level: **Strategic Objective and Intermediate Result**

Proposed Indicator Name: **Percentage of cases prosecuted by the PM and adjudicated by the pilot courts.**

Baseline and Targets: **See Performance Data Tables**

SO Name: SO4--Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Current Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Number of criminal cases disposed of per judge per year in pilot courts

Proposed Indicator Level: **Strategic Objective and Intermediate Result**

Proposed Indicator Name: **Compliance with criminal case-resolution timeframes for cases at pilot courts**

Baseline and Targets: **See Performance Data Tables**

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

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Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	522-001	IR 1.1	Improved policy environment conducive to poverty reduction through economic growth	Liberal market policies sustained; Improvements in selected policies affecting micro and small businesses and producers. These indicators capture the work done by organizations such as a national advisory unit to the Presidency (UNAT) and the Honduran Central Bank.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-001	IR 1.2	Improved market access and competitiveness by the poor	Microfinance regulatory framework in place and fully implemented; Increased number of farmers reached by private sector extension services; Increased number of farmers utilizing financial services by USAID-assisted private-sector financial institutions. These indicators capture the work done by microfinance institutions such as the Covelo Foundation and its subgrantees.	Y	Y	Y
N/A	522-002	IR 2.1	Improved management of protected areas	Progress in this area is due to work by and with local Honduran environmental NGOs such as Fundacion VIDA and their subgrantees.	N	N	Y
N/A	522-002	IR 2.2	Improved execution of proper forest management practices	Progress in the watershed aspect of forest management is due to work by and with the National Forestry School (ESNACIFOR), environmental NGOs, and municipal governments.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-003	IR 3.1	Increased use of quality reproductive health services, including family planning	Increased contraceptive prevalence in women 15-44 years of age, in union; Increased percentage of rural women who gave birth within the last five years who had a prenatal visit at a health facility during last pregnancy. These indicators capture the work done by organizations such as the increasingly self-sustainable Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA), other NGOs supporting family planning, and the Ministry of Health.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-003	IR 3.2	Sustained use of child survival services through health reform	Increased percentage of public-sector health funds managed at regional level or below. This indicator captures the work done by the Ministry of Health.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-003	IR 3.3	Increased use of STI/AIDS Prevention Practices	Increased sale and use of condoms and HIV rapid tests. This indicator captures the work done by organizations such as the local HIV/AIDS NGO, Fundacion Fomento en Salud, and their subgrantee organizations, in addition to the Ministry of Health, Social Security/Health Offices.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-003	IR 3.4	Increased use of malaria, dengue, TB prevention and control services	Increased percentage of detected TB cases treated. This indicator captures the work done by organizations such as the Ministry of Health.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-003	IR 3.5	Improved household food security in Title II target areas	Progress in this area is due to work by CARE with rural municipal governments.	Y	N	Y

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Y	522-004	IR 4.1	New Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) effectively implemented	Transitional progress toward CPC implementation. This indicator captures the work done by the Supreme Court, the Public Ministry, NGOs supporting the new CPC and more recently the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Transition.	Y	N	Y
Y	522-004	IR 4.2	Independent, apolitical, & effective judiciary	Compliance with criminal case-resolution timeframes for cases at pilot courts. This indicator captures the work done by the Supreme Court, and pilot courts.	Y	N	N
Y	522-004	IR 4.3	Independent, apolitical, and effective Public Ministry	Ministry adjudicated by pilot courts. This indicator captures the work done by the Public Ministry, which was founded and developed with substantial USAID support.	Y	N	N
Y	522-004	IR 4.4	Broader, more effective civil society participation in justice sector reforms and monitoring	Number of nongovernmental organizations engaged in programs to promote legal reform; Number of NGOs engaged in programs to inform people of their rights under the new CPC; Number of seminars held in law schools by returned trainees. These indicators capture the work done by organizations such as local umbrella NGO, FOPRIDEH, and their subgrantee organizations, plus the fairly new student organizations at the law schools.	N	N	Y
X	522-004	IR 4.5	Changed mind set regarding rule of law	N/A			
N/A	522-005	IR 5.5.2	Development and sharing of information for natural resource management and disaster preparedness	Progress in this area reflects the work with and by the local university, UNITEC, and with the municipalities.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-005	IR 5.5.3	Disaster preparedness	Number of urban development strategies being implemented in secondary cities; Number of municipalities applying disaster mitigation interventions. These indicators capture the work done by organizations such as the GOH emergency relief organization (COPECO), municipal disaster preparedness committees, and the municipalities.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-005	IR 5.7	Improved GOH reconstruction accountability and transparency	Progress in this area reflects improvements in the GOH Controller General.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-006	IR 6.1	More Hondurans completing quality primary education	Progress in this area reflects improvements in and by the Ministry of Education (EDUCATODOS Unit) and the Education Reform Roundtable.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-006	IR 6.2	More Hondurans completing quality middle school programs	Progress in this area reflects improvements in and by the Ministry of Education (EDUCATODOS Unit) and the Education Reform Roundtable.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-006	IR 6.3	More Hondurans acquiring marketable skills for employment	Progress in this area reflects improvements in and by CADERH, NGOs with vocational education centers, the National Skills Training Organization (INFOP).	Y	N	Y

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				Number of municipalities with modernized systems in accounting, taxes, water tariffs and land cadastres; Number of municipalities with functioning internal control systems; Number of municipalities functioning with all five organizational departments and utilizing personnel operations guides; Number of municipalities back to September 1998 levels of local income generation in real terms; Number of municipalities generating more local income than in September 1998; Number of municipalities with direct access to loans/grants for reconstruction; Percentage increase in municipal revenue collection in newly incorporated municipalities; Reduction of municipal operating costs, as percentage of municipal revenue. These indicators capture the work done by organizations such as the Honduran Association of Municipalities (AMHON), a local organization offering technical assistance to municipalities (FUNDEMUN), local university (UNITEC), and municipal governments.			
N/A	522-007	IR 7.1	Strengthened municipal governments		Y	N	Y
N/A	522-007	IR 7.2	Improved citizen participation in local government	Number of zonal/neighborhood meetings per municipality; Number of outreach services directed at greater participation of women and ethnic groups in the municipal context. These indicators capture the work done by organizations such as AMHON, FUNDEMUN, and municipal governments.	Y	N	Y
N/A	522-007	IR 7.3	Improved coverage of basic services and repair of damaged infrastructure	Increased number of beneficiaries of public services (water, sewage, and refuse collection) by organizations such as the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS).	Y	N	Y
X	522-005	IR 5.1	Strengthened municipal governments	N/A			
X	522-005	IR 5.2	Improved citizen participation in local government	N/A			
X	522-007	IR 7.5	Improved local government response to citizen needs	N/A			
X	522-007	IR 7.7	Improved GOH reconstruction accountability and transparency	N/A			
Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							
Verification							
Codes:							

Y - IR falls within the definition							
N - IR does not fall with the defintion							
X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
N/A - This IR was not included in the USAID/W list. We recommend it for inclusion.							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Codes:							
Y - Yes							
N - No							